

# The Solicitors Journal.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24, 1885.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

THE OFFICES of the Supreme Court will open for the Michaelmas Sittings on this day (Saturday), but the judges do not sit until Monday, and on that day only pressing business will be taken.

THE COMMENCEMENT of the sittings will find all the familiar faces on the bench. Vice-Chancellor BACON, we are glad to hear, has recruited at Brighton, and is in excellent health and spirits.

NOTWITHSTANDING that there is a reduction in the number of appeals, the cause lists of the Court of Appeal and the three divisions of the High Court continue to show a formidable total. At Michaelmas, 1884, the total of all the divisions and of the Court of Appeal was 2,894; at Trinity, 1885, 2,448; and now it is 2,877.

THE CAUSE LIST for the Queen's Bench Division contains a long list of 1,538 cases as compared with 1,291 cases last sittings, and 1,365 a year ago. Two points worthy of observation about this list are, first, the increase of actions to be tried without a jury: there are 657 of these actions, and only 548 to be tried with a jury; and, next, the unexpectedly small number of registration appeals. There are only 15 of these.

DEPARTING FROM the custom of his predecessors, the Lord Chancellor will receive the judges, Queen's Counsel, benchers of the Inns of Court, and also the registrars and masters of the several Divisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at the House of Lords on Monday next, instead of at his own residence. The change will no doubt be welcome, for a private residence does not provide adequate accommodation for the throng usually attending these periodical receptions.

THE QUESTION at what date the General Election can be held, and within what period after the dissolution of Parliament, is one of great practical importance. The 17th of November is the date which has been specified for the dissolution, and, according to May's Parliamentary Practice (p. 52), the ordinary course is to despatch the writs on the evening of the day on which the proclamation of dissolution appears. The Ballot Act, 1872, prescribes that the day of election shall, in counties, be not later than the ninth day after the day on which the returning officer receives the writ, and in boroughs not later than the fourth day after that event (rule 2 of schedule I.). Assuming the course we have described to be followed on the present occasion, the election for boroughs would be about the 22nd of November, and for counties between the 23rd and 27th of November. We find that in 1880 the proclamation was issued on or about March 25, and the new Parliament met little more than a month afterwards—viz., on April 29.

WITH THE AVOWED OBJECT of testing the right of a clergyman to sit in the House of Commons, the Rev. Mr. DIGGLE has announced his intention to become a candidate, and Miss HELEN TAYLOR has made an analogous announcement with the avowed object of testing the right of a woman. Both candidates are, no doubt, disqualified, but in a different way, Mr. DIGGLE's disqualification

being statutory, and Miss TAYLOR's arising out of the common law as it has been hitherto understood ever since Parliament existed. As to clergymen, it is enacted, by 41 Geo. 3, c. 63, passed in consequence of HORNE TOOKE's election, that "no person having been ordained to the office of priest or deacon, . . . is, or shall be, capable of being elected to serve in Parliament as a member of the House of Commons." The Clerical Disabilities Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 91), s. 4, enables a clergyman, on executing a deed of relinquishment in the form prescribed by that Act, to free himself from the disqualification, and become eligible; but it is absolutely certain that the election of a clergyman not having executed such a deed is void under 41 Geo. 3, c. 63. Miss TAYLOR's case, on the other hand, has just this much to be said for it, that the disqualification of women has never been expressly embodied in a statute, or made the subject of express judicial decision. In *Chorlton v. Lings* (17 W. R. 284, L. R. 4 Q. B. 374), in which it was held that women were not entitled to vote, there are, no doubt, many strong dicta (see especially *per* WILLES, J., at p. 389) pointing to their being disqualified for election, but they are dicta only, and were "not necessary for the decision." The point, therefore, remains to be decided, though there can be no reasonable doubt that the election judges would decide against the qualification.

THE QUESTION of the means to be adopted to put an end to the evil of the non-appearance of leading counsel to argue cases in which they have been instructed has assumed a new aspect in consequence of the adoption by a large majority, at the Liverpool meeting, of Mr. LEAROLD's resolution that "in any reform in the trial of causes the society be requested to advocate that the solicitor upon the record shall, in the absence of his counsel, as of right, be entitled, if he elects to do so, to conduct the cause of his client." It is in the interest alike of the bar and of solicitors that the scandal referred to should be put an end to, and our readers hardly need to be told that we should welcome any suggestion which was likely to prove effectual for that purpose. But there are some difficulties which should not be overlooked in considering the course now suggested. The matter must be looked at, first of all, from the point of view of the client. The evil to be remedied is that eminent advocates who have been retained at great cost to the client to conduct his case do not appear at the hearing, and the client has to pay the fee for services which have never been rendered. Is this grievance met by a proposal that someone else shall do the work of the delinquent advocate? What about the fee which has been paid with the brief; is the client to lose this, and also to have to pay his solicitor for conducting the case? Then, looking at the matter from the point of view of the solicitor, is it likely that a solicitor who entrusts a case to one of the class of advocates to which we refer, will care to get up the case for argument on the chance of the leader's non-appearance? If the leader appears, this work of the solicitor will be thrown away, and he will never receive a penny for his pains. Is it compatible with the engagements of solicitors in considerable practice that they should do this, or even that they should be personally present at the hearing of all the cases to which we refer? We shall be glad to know how these difficulties are to be surmounted. The suggestion also made by the Liverpool meeting as to placing the relationship of counsel and client on the basis of contract, opens up a question too wide in its bearings to be here discussed, but we may take occasion hereafter to consider it.

LOUIS RIEL's APPLICATION to the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba confirming the sentence of death pronounced by the local court, was probably one of the most hopeless cases ever

brought before the Supreme Tribunal. The main contention on behalf of the applicant was that the North-West Territories Act, passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1880, in pursuance of which the prisoner was tried before two magistrates and a jury of six, was *ultra vires*. The legislative powers of the Canadian Parliament are conferred by the British North America Act, 1871 (34 Vict. c. 28); section 4 of which provides that "the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the administration, peace, order, and good government of any territory not for the time being included in any province." The contention on behalf of the applicant was that these words did not confer on the Parliament of Canada power to make a law prescribing the mode of trial for treason. It is difficult to imagine general words more clearly enabling provision to be made for the administration of the criminal law than those used in the above-cited section; the proper administration of criminal law being certainly a chief security for the maintenance of "peace, order, and good government." The words of the section do not require that the law made by the Canadian Parliament should be necessary for the purpose mentioned; all that is required is that the Canadian Parliament should make it for that purpose. The only other point raised on behalf of the applicant was that a provision of the Canadian Act of 1880 requiring that "the stipendiary magistrate shall, on any such trial, take, or cause to be taken, down in writing full notes of the evidence and other proceedings thereat," had not been complied with, inasmuch as, at RIEL's trial, the magistrate had directed a shorthand writer to take notes of the evidence. Shorthand, it was contended, was not "writing," because it was not legible to anyone but a shorthand writer. On the same principle, of course, the longhand notes taken by certain learned English judges, which they themselves have difficulty in reading, and which must be utterly illegible to anyone else, must be taken not to be notes in writing. The Judicial Committee, it need hardly be said, had no difficulty in rejecting the application for leave to appeal.

THERE SEEMS to be a good deal of talk among the candidates at the forthcoming London School Board election about "free education," and it may be worth while to point out that, whatever may be the opinions of the members of the Board, free education, within certain prescribed limits, is already provided for by Parliament, but that beyond those limits the Board cannot go. By section 17 of the Education Act, 1870, it is provided that "every child attending a school provided by any school board shall pay such weekly fee as may be prescribed by the School Board, with the consent of the Education Department, but the School Board may from time to time, for a renewable period, not exceeding six months, remit the whole or any part of such fee in the case of any child when they are of opinion that the parent of such child is *unable from poverty to pay the same*"; and, by section 74, subsection 3, of the same Act, "every school board may, with the approval of the Education Department, make bye-laws providing for the remission or payment of the whole or any part of the fees of any child where the parent satisfies the school board that he is *unable from poverty to pay the same*." It is clear that actual proved inability to pay the fees is a condition precedent of the remission being made, and that any remission made without such condition being satisfied would be, or ought to be, disallowed upon an audit of the School Board accounts, with the result that the individual members making the remission would have to pay it out of their own pockets. No doubt it is provided, by section 26 of the Act of 1870, that, "if a school board satisfy the Education Department that, on the ground of the *poverty of the inhabitants* of any place in their district, it is expedient for the interests of education to provide a school at which no fees shall be required from the scholars, the Board may, subject to such rules and conditions as the Education Department may prescribe, provide such school, and may admit scholars to such school without requiring any fee," but we are not aware that this latter enactment has been as yet put in force.

VICE-CHANCELLOR BACON's list of causes, &c., consists of 148 in all; of which 5 are adjourned summonses, and 4 are further considerations, the remaining 139 being a mixed list of witness

and non-witness actions. At the Trinity Sittings the learned Vice-Chancellor's list numbered 126 causes, and, a year ago, 154. Mr. Justice KAY has 165 causes, &c., in his paper, of which 93 are witness actions, and 23 without witnesses; there are also 46 adjourned summonses, and 3 further considerations. The total in the list of last sittings was 141, and at Michaelmas, 1884, 145. Mr. Justice CHITTY has before him 188 causes, &c., of which 91 are actions with witnesses, and 97 actions without witnesses, further considerations, and summonses. At the Trinity Sittings, 1885, there was a total of 169 causes, &c., in this list, and, a year ago, 200. Mr. Justice NORTH's list contains 76 witness actions only. The list of Mr. Justice PEARSON contains 80 witness actions, 75 non-witness actions and adjourned summonses, and 18 further considerations, making a total of 173, as against 149 last sittings, and 216 at Michaelmas, 1884. The total number of causes, &c., in the lists of the five judges of the Chancery Division is 750, as compared with 667 at the last sittings, and 842 a year ago.

THE LIST OF APPEALS set down to be heard during the Michaelmas Sittings consists of 132 from the Chancery Division, 15 from the Chancery Court of the County Palatine of Lancaster, 101 from the Queen's Bench Division, 12 from the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, and 14 Bankruptcy appeals, making a total of 274 appeals. The result of the practice of both Divisions of the Court of Appeal sitting to hear Chancery appeals during circuit is shown by the fact that the numbers of these appeals waiting to be heard have decreased from 258 at Michaelmas, 1884, to 169 at Trinity, 1885, and 132 at Michaelmas, 1885.

## THE ANIMUS MANENDI IN RELATION TO DOMICIL.

THE judgment of Mr. Justice Chitty in the recent case of *In re Patience, Patience v. Main* (33 W. R. 500, L. R. 29 Ch. D. 976), lays down a principle which may have important effects on the law of domicile, but for which, we venture to think, there is no English authority; and adopts another principle which we think it is not difficult to show is opposed to the current of English authorities. And, with all our unfeigned respect for the learned judge, we are constrained to say that both principles are opposed to common sense. But, before discussing the recent decision, it is necessary to refer briefly to the rules on the subject of the acquisition of domicile of choice.

In the first place, so far as regards change of domicile by the will and act of the party, the domicile of origin, which is attributed to every person by law, adheres to him until a domicile of choice is acquired. When such domicile has been acquired, the domicile of origin is in abeyance; but, when the domicile of choice is abandoned, the domicile of origin at once revives (*Udny v. Udny*, L. R. 1 H. L. Sc. 441). It follows that the *onus* of proving that a domicile of choice has been acquired rests on those who allege it (see *Bell v. Kennedy*, L. R. 1 H. L. Sc. 307, 311, 319); and it has often been laid down that the proof must be directed to two points, the *factum* and the *animus* (see *Hoskins v. Matthews*, 8 De G. M. & G. 26). The *factum* is residence in a particular country voluntarily undertaken; the *animus* is intention to reside in that country for an indefinite time, or, as it has been sometimes expressed, the intention of a man to end his days in the country chosen (see *Udny v. Udny*, L. R. 1 H. L. Sc., at p. 458; *Bell v. Kennedy*, *Ibid.*, at p. 311).

Now, of these two questions, the latter is obviously the crucial one. There must, no doubt, be actual residence in order to constitute a domicile of choice, but if the intention to remain is clear, it matters not how short the residence may have been (see *Bell v. Kennedy*, *ubi supra*, p. 319). And, on the other hand, the longest residence is unavailing to confer a domicile in face of evidence of acts or circumstances unequivocally showing that the resident had no intention of making the country of residence his permanent home. Thus, in *Udny v. Udny* (L. R. 1 H. L. Sc. 440) it was held, on such evidence, that Colonel Udny had not acquired an English domicile, although he had resided in the same house in London for thirty-two years.



But suppose there is no evidence of intention one way or the other, does any presumption in favour of intention to settle permanently arise from mere length of residence in a particular country? The weight of authority certainly appears to be in favour of an affirmative answer to this question. In *Hodgson v De Beauchamps* (7 W. R. 397, 12 Moo. P. C. 329), Dr. Lushington laid it down that "length of residence, according to its time and circumstances, raises the presumption of intention to acquire domicile. The residence may be such, so long and so continuous, as to raise a presumption nearly, if not quite, amounting to a *presumptio juris et de jure*; a presumption not to be rebutted by declarations of intention or otherwise than by actual removal." It has been ingeniously suggested that the word "such," which we have placed in italics, introduces a doubt as to the meaning of the judge, but it seems to us, from the context, that the meaning of this word is explained in the next five words, and that the sentence should be read, "the residence may be such—i.e., so long and so continuous," &c. Lord Cottenham, again, in *Munro v. Munro* (7 Cl. & F., at p. 877), says that, although "residence alone has no effect *per se*," "it may be most important as a ground from which to infer intention." Length of residence was said by James, V.C., to be "in itself a very material fact" (*Haldane v. Eckford*, 17 W. R. 1059, L. R. 8 Eq., at p. 642); the same remark was made by Kindersley, V.C., in *Cockrell v. Cockrell* (25 L. J. Ch. 732); even Lord Westbury admitted (*Bell v. Kennedy*, L. R. 1 H. L. Sc. 321) that "residence may be some small *prima facie* proof of domicile"; and Lord Chelmsford, in *Udny v. Udny* (*ubi supra*, p. 455), said that "time is always a material element in questions of domicile; and, if there is nothing to counteract its effect, it may be conclusive upon the subject."

On the other hand, no doubt, there are the observations by Lord Westbury (*Bell v. Kennedy*, L. R. 1 H. L. Sc. 320), that residence and domicile are "perfectly distinct things"; by Lord Chelmsford in *Udny v. Udny* (*Ib.*, p. 456), that "residence alone, however long," is immaterial without the intention to remain; and by the late Master of the Rolls, in *King v. Foxwell* (L. R. 3 Ch. D. 518), that the meaning of permanent residence "cannot be decided by mere length of time; the answer to it must involve the consideration of the intention of the person." It appears to us, however, that these last-mentioned expressions must have had reference exclusively to cases where evidence of intention is forthcoming. We have seen that both Lord Westbury and Lord Chelmsford admitted that where there was no evidence of intention, a presumption of such intention might arise from long-continued residence. And it is to be observed that the late Master of the Rolls, in *Doucet v. Geoghegan* (26 W. R. 825, L. R. 9 Ch. D. 441), cited with approval the passage from Dr. Lushington's judgment above quoted. The conclusion to be drawn from the authorities appears to be that, where there is no evidence of acts showing intention one way or the other, long-continued residence may afford a presumption of *animus manendi* sufficient to confer a domicile.

But here we come to the point on which the recent case was decided. The facts were, that Colonel Patience, who died intestate and a bachelor in 1882, was born in Scotland; obtained a commission in the army in 1810, and served with his regiment in various parts of the world until 1860, when he sold out, and from that date until his death lived in lodgings, hotels, and boarding-houses in London and various watering-places in England. From 1810 until his death he never re-visited Scotland, and, for the last twenty-two years of his life, he never left England. There was no evidence of any weight bearing upon the question of intention. Mr. Justice Chitty held that the intestate had not acquired an English domicile, and the grounds of his opinion were thus expressed:—"It appears to me that I must take into consideration the nature and character of the residence, and it appears that the intestate in this case was moving about England, and I think [1] his shifting about from place to place shows a fluctuating and unsettled mind; and [2] that the fact of residence, although for twenty-two years, standing alone, without any other circumstances to show the intention, is insufficient to warrant me in coming to the conclusion that he had intended to make England his home." We think we have shown above that the second reason given by the learned judge is opposed to the current of authority, but there remains to be considered the first reason, which, we venture to think, introduces an entirely novel doctrine into the law of domicile. When Lord

Westbury, in *Bell v. Wilson*, spoke of Mr. Bell as being, in the language of the Digest, *querens, quo se conferat, atque ubi constituat domicilium*, he obviously meant to say that it was plain, from Mr. Bell's acts and letters, that he had not decided whether he would take up his abode in Scotland or in England—that is to say, he had not settled upon his country. If a man shifts his residence between two different countries, it is reasonable enough, even though his aggregate time of residence in one of these countries may have been long, to say that his changes from country to country afford a presumption of "a fluctuating and unsettled mind" as regards domicile. But how is it possible to say that changes of residence in the same country afford such a presumption? Surely domicile does not mean residence with the intention of permanently settling in the same house or the same town? We are aware that Lord Westbury in *Udny v. Udny* defines domicile of choice as "an inference which the law derives from the fact of a man fixing voluntarily his sole or chief residence in a particular place," but by "place" he must have meant "country"; for on the very next page of the report of his judgment we find him speaking of a man's "setting up his tabernacle in another country." This last phrase exactly expresses the view we maintain; the residence is likened to a "tabernacle" because it may be shifted about from place to place, but this is immaterial provided all the places are within the same country. With deference to Mr. Justice Chitty, we think that the only inference which can reasonably be drawn from the shifting of a man's "tabernacle" from place to place within the territorial limits of England is that he has a "fluctuating and unsettled mind" as regards the part of England in which he will settle, not at all that his mind is fluctuating as to whether he will settle in England.

See what the results will be if Mr. Justice Chitty's doctrine should be upheld. No doubt he carefully refrains from expressly deciding that the mere fact of living in lodgings is conclusive against the acquisition of domicile. Residence in lodgings may be a circumstance to be taken into account in considering the question of *animus manendi*, but to hold that it is conclusive against the existence of such *animus* would be directly opposed to the opinion of Lord Cranworth in *Whicker v. Thume* (6 W. R. 813, 7 H. L. Cas., at p. 157). But will not the practical effect of Mr. Justice Chitty's doctrine be to prevent the acquisition of a domicile by persons living in lodgings or furnished houses? The class of persons with regard to whom questions of domicile arise are mostly either people who have retired from active life or people who are "living upon their means." Such persons have no special tie to any particular place; they are full of whims as to climate and society, and there is nothing to prevent them from gratifying such whims; now they are at Cheltenham for a year or two, then they move to Tunbridge Wells, or Brighton, or Bournemouth. According to Mr. Justice Chitty's doctrine, unbroken residence in England for fifty years by one of this class would not afford a presumption of intention to take up a permanent residence in England. And why should the application of the doctrine be confined to persons in lodgings or furnished houses? It appears to be equally applicable to persons who move about in England taking unfurnished houses. The decision seems, in fact, to come to this, that no presumption of *animus manendi* can be derived from residence in a particular country, however long such residence may have been, if there has been frequent change of place within the country.

In reply to several correspondents, we are glad to say that arrangements are in progress for the republication of the articles on "The Organization of a Solicitor's Office," which recently appeared in this journal.

An amusing story, says the New York correspondent of the *Albany Law Journal*, is told of the late Emory A. Storrs. The distinguished advocate had a most treacherous memory in regard to his personal obligations. On the occasion of the visit of Lord Coleridge to the City by the Lake, Mr. Storrs invited a large number of distinguished judges and lawyers to a dinner to meet him. The proprietor of the hotel where the dinner was served, being aware of Mr. Storrs' financial eccentricities, politely requested payment the day before the event was to occur, which was promptly accorded. But a certain collection fiend in Chicago appeared at the feast with a deputy sheriff, and calmly but firmly levied on the diamond-backed terrapin, canvas-back duck, and other accessories of such celebrations. Mr. Storrs, not in the least disturbed, called on some of the guests for a loan and raised the levy, at the same time remarking that it was the first time he ever heard of a lord's dinner being attached for debt.

## GIFTS TO CHARITABLE USES.

THE recent case of *In re Watts, Cornford v. Elliott* (33 W. R. 885, L. R. 29 Ch. D. 947), may be said to have settled a question which has, we suppose, hitherto remained to some extent doubtful; for though we ourselves might have thought that this question was concluded by the previous cases of *Brook v. Badley* (16 W. R. 947, L. R. 3 Ch. 672) and *Ashworth v. Munn* (28 W. R. 965, L. R. 15 Ch. D. 363), it is plain that our opinion was not shared by the learned counsel for the plaintiff in *Cornford v. Elliott*. They endeavoured (not, we think, very successfully) to distinguish the case of *Ashworth v. Munn*, and they expressly asked the court to overrule the case of *Brook v. Badley*.

In the present case of *Cornford v. Elliott*, the circumstances were as follows:—A testator had by his will bequeathed to certain charities such part of his residuary estate as could by law be bequeathed for charitable purposes. His residuary estate consisted partly of two mortgage debts secured by mortgages of certain shares and interests under a marriage settlement, and at the date both of the execution of the mortgages and of the testator's death, the property subject to the trusts of the settlement was partly invested on mortgage of real estate, and partly on investments indisputably coming under the description of pure personalty. Mr. Justice Pearson held that, under these circumstances, the mortgages of the shares and interests of certain of the *cestuis que trust* came within the description of an "estate or interest" in "lands, tenements, or other hereditaments," within the meaning of 9 Geo. 2, c. 36, s. 3, and that such mortgages could be conveyed to charitable uses only by the method prescribed in the Act; and that by consequence such an interest could not be bequeathed by will. This decision was subsequently affirmed by the Court of Appeal.

A mortgage of an interest in trust funds which are invested in mortgages of lands, may, without any straining of language, be styled an interest in land. The case is not at all like those in which it has been held that the fact that, by possibility, a man's land may be taken in execution to satisfy his debts, does not make his debts an interest in land. For example, a bond debt is not made an interest in land by reason of the fact that, if default should be made in payment, the debtor's land—supposing him to have any—might possibly be delivered to the creditor under a writ of *elegit*. We think it impossible to pretend, with any show of reason, that a mortgage of a share in a mortgage of lands stands upon the same footing, in this respect, as a bond debt; and, if the present case had presented no other features, it would probably not have come into court. But, in the present case, the mortgage was a mortgage of something which comprised pure personalty as well as mortgages of lands, and it seems gravely to have been contended that this fact would enable the court, by some kind of mental jugglery, styled "apportionment," to consider the mortgages of the shares under the settlement as being partly mortgages of pure personalty and partly mortgages of an interest in land—in proportion, we suppose, to the respective amounts of the trust funds which happened, for the time being, to be invested respectively in pure personalty and upon mortgage of land.

An argument of this sort is a sufficiently severe satire upon the modern tendency of the courts. It assumes the hypothesis that now-a-days no pretext for evading the letter of the law is too absurd, if only by its means something like "substantial justice" can be done, or said to be done. Here it was quite true that the testator's mortgage debt was charged upon pure personalty as well as upon land; but the whole of it was charged upon land, and a proportional part of it did not cease to be charged upon land because the whole of it was also charged upon pure personalty. And, as Lord Justice Cotton well said, the question really was not one of apportionment, but of marshalling. No doubt the court, under fitting circumstances, can marshal the assets of a testator in order to give effect to his bequest, but how does this enable them to marshal the assets of a marriage settlement which is not being administered in court, none of the parties to which are before the court, and over which the court is exercising no jurisdiction? The question was not whether the testator's mortgage debt might possibly be discharged out of personalty, but whether it was "an interest in land," and since the whole of it was charged upon an interest in land, the whole of it was an interest in land; nor is it possible to maintain that a part of the mortgage debt was not an

interest in land, except by arguments which would equally go to show that none of it was an interest in land.

It is possible that the principle of this decision may go beyond the intention of the framers of the Act. This, however, is mere conjecture, and if it rested upon stronger grounds than can be alleged in its favour, effect could not be given to it without introducing all those difficulties of construction which immediately arise whenever we desert the plain words of an Act of Parliament in favour of something else which we suppose it to have meant. In the present case the "reasons" for taking such a course seem to be somewhat feeble and more confused than usual. Indeed, we are not ourselves able to see any reason for attempting to cut down the scope of the so-called "Mortmain Act," which does not seem to be also a reason for trying to get it altogether abolished. There really is very little to be said in favour of confining the Act's provisions strictly to "interests in land," however wide a meaning we may give to that expression. The object of the Act is shown by the preamble to be to prevent those improvident donations by "sick and languishing persons" which are much more likely to be due to superstitious fears than to a well-considered charitable design. If such an aim is a good one, it seems to apply to gifts of pure personalty no less than to gifts of interests in land.

## LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

## HIGHWAYS.

CAP. 13.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO HIGHWAYS. [May 21, 1885.]

Sections 65 and 66 of the Highway Act, 1835, provide a means, by application of the surveyor to justices, to compel the owner of land on which trees or hedges prejudicing a highway are growing, to prune and lop them between certain periods of the year. The present Act, the operation of which is confined to the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, enables a highway board to prune hedges and lop trees which are prejudicial to a highway, either by excluding sun and wind, or by causing an obstruction, or to remove any bank causing an obstruction, "provided that the consent of the owner and occupier of the premises on which the hedges, trees, or obstruction is situated has first been obtained." We suppose that the object of the Act is to authorize the highway boards to incur the necessary expense. So far as regards obstruction by trees or hedges, there seems to be little doubt that it is a nuisance at common law to allow trees to hang over a highway so as to obstruct the passage; and that any person may lop them so far as is necessary to remove the obstruction (see 1 Hawk. P. C. 701; also *Walker v. Homer*, L. R. 1 Q. B. D. 8). We have not been able to obtain any information as to why this very inoffensive legislative provision should be confined to the counties named.

## REVIEWS.

## LAW OF BUILDING.

THE LAW RELATING TO BUILDING, BUILDING LEASES, AND BUILDING CONTRACTS. By ALFRED EMDEN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. SECOND EDITION. Stevens & Haynes.

We were able to speak in terms of commendation of the first edition of this book, but we can say much more for the present edition. Mr. Emden has rewritten and enlarged his work, and in its present form it constitutes a complete and, so far as our examination has gone, an accurate treatise on the branch of law to which it relates. In order to cover the whole subject, chapters have been added on "Damage to Property or Person caused by Building," "Gas and Water," "Support," "Party Walls," and "Light." Of these chapters those on "Support" and "Light," may be especially noticed as clearly written, elaborate, and careful digests of the cases. The precedents we have examined are, in general, well constructed, and include forms to fit all ordinary cases. We observe that the best of Sir Edward Beckett's suggestions are embodied in the "Agreement with Architect," at p. 660. The statutes relating to building, printed in Part III., are very fully annotated. The book represents the result of great care and consideration, and may be safely recommended to our readers.



CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CRY AGAINST LAWYERS' CHARGES.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—In reference to your remarks on the cry concerning lawyers' charges on the transfer of land, there is no doubt a considerable amount of error prevalent on the subject, and I have no doubt there are many like myself who could conclusively show that in the matter of small allotments of land in the country, lawyers' charges form no barrier whatever to the acquisition of such land by the labourer.

It is probably a common thing for small plots of land to be conveyed for the sum of £3, a sum which may not inaptly be termed "ludicrously small."

Trusting that some step, such as you advise—namely, collecting and publishing statistics on the subject—may be taken, I am, &c.,  
A CITY SOLICITOR.

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY AND THE LEGAL PRESS.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—Will you allow me to say a few words in answer to your note on my paper read at Liverpool?

The position is this. One-third only of the solicitors in England and Wales are members of the Incorporated Law Society. At our Liverpool meeting, this fact was deplored, among others, by Mr. Henry Roscoe, the president; by Mr. C. T. Saunders, of Birmingham, an ex-president; and by Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Leeds, in his admirable paper. The question I addressed myself to was, What are the remedies?

As to three of the four remedies I proposed, you say nothing. But the fourth you censure as an "extinct notion" and a "remarkable suggestion." It would, indeed, be a "remarkable suggestion" that the Law Society should "hire" your paper or any other paper. Political parties have been reproached with hiring papers, but it is a novelty to suggest that it is hiring a paper, and that it is something disgraceful, when a profession chooses to have its own organ.

It needs very little common sense, you say, "to see that a journal which maintains a position independent of, though not unfriendly to, the authorities in Chancery-lane, is more likely to serve the interests of the profession than a journal which is under their control." No doubt this would be true if the interests of the profession received the same amount of prominence and consideration in the independent journals. But the difficulty is, that, however great the services were that were rendered by the legal press in the past, at the present hour the interests of the profession are not satisfactorily served. A vague reference to your pages in general is no answer to what you somewhat hastily call an unjust accusation. Take two instances. At the meetings of the society held in January, April, and July, 1885, there were discussed, among other subjects, the following:—"The Block in Chancery," "The Library," "Order 65, Rule 11," "The Club," "Motions in the Chancery Division," "Fees under Section 8 of the Solicitors' Act, 1877," "Evening Meetings of the Society," "County Courts," and "The Calendar." In July last the report of the council for the year was issued, dealing, among others, with the following subjects, particularly affecting solicitors:—"Solicitors' Remuneration," "Access to the New Law Courts," "Payment of Purchase-money to Solicitors," and "Audience of Solicitors under the Bankruptcy Act, 1883." How much space was given to comments on matters so important? In your columns I can find only a few short paragraphs, and forgive me if I say that these paragraphs are purely incidental in their reference to the society, and do not specially bear upon the profession or its interests. It may be that some meetings offer few subjects of general interest. But is not one remedy, at least, securing prominence to discussions on subjects of general interest when they do arise, and that by a recognized organ of the profession?

J. S. RUBINSTEIN.

6, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn, Oct. 21.

[Mr. Rubenstein, like many controversialists, has thought it expedient to shift his ground. He now admits that it would be a "remarkable suggestion" that the Law Society should "hire" a paper. He probably forgets that he expressly suggested in his paper that the society should "acquire an interest in some legal journal."

He also now admits that a journal giving prominence and consideration to the interests of the profession, which is independent of, though not unfriendly to, the council is more likely to serve the interests of the profession than a journal which is under their control. What becomes then of his proposal that the society (that is, the council)

should "acquire an interest in, or establish closer relations with, some legal journal"? The proper result of his present views is that a journal should be established independent of the council, and devoted exclusively or mainly to developing and discussing any and every matter which any member may bring forward at any meeting of the Incorporated Law Society. For our own part we decline that rôle. In legal matters, as well as in politics, there are such things as practical questions and questions "in the air," and questions of general interest to the profession, and questions which affect only a small section of the profession. We have always considered, and we think our readers will concur with us in considering, that the function of a legal journal is to comment on the practical questions and the questions of general interest, and to leave the other class of questions to be dealt with by the persons interested in our correspondence columns, if they think proper to enter them.

Mr. Rubinstein's specification of the subjects which he thinks have not been discussed only shows how little acquaintance he can have with our columns. He admits that he finds "a few short paragraphs" on these subjects. Now, to show the unfairness of this statement, we will take the questions of most general interest discussed at the meetings of the society to which he refers. Take first ord. 65, r. 11. It happens, unfortunately for Mr. Rubinstein, that we were the first to call attention to the effect of that rule, which we did in a leading article on "Costs under the New Rules" which appeared on July 14, 1883. Our observations in that article were quoted by the mover of the resolution, condemning the provisions of the rule, which was passed at the meeting of the society held in January, 1884. In the following February we again called attention to the subject, and we have neither time nor space to refer to our subsequent notices of the matter. Take, again, the subject of "Solicitors' Remuneration," to which Mr. Rubinstein properly gives a prominent place. As soon as the Remuneration Order came out, we discussed its provisions in a series of elaborate articles, and we believe we may say that there has not been an important case decided on the Order which has not been discussed in these columns. We may, perhaps, point Mr. Rubinstein to the references to this journal in the valuable Digest of the Remuneration Act and Order published by the Council of the Incorporated Law Society. It is unnecessary to multiply instances, or go into details with regard to other questions, but that Mr. Rubinstein should charge us with ignoring the subject of "Payment of Purchase-money to Solicitors" is rather too ridiculous an accusation to pass unnoticed. Why, if he had looked through the columns of the journal since "*In re Bellamy*" was decided, he would have found not only a discussion of the question the very week the case was decided, but a subsequent article on the subject, and during the present volume discussions of the course to be adopted with reference to that decision.—ED. S. J.]

SOCIETIES.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

On 14th inst., the fifty-fifth half-yearly meeting of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association was held under the presidency of Mr. EDWARD BANNER (Liverpool).

The report which was laid before the meeting stated that the aggregate number of members now enrolled was 2,982, of whom 1,066 were life members and 1,916 annual subscribers. The total receipts during the half-year had been £4,148 12s. 2d., making, with the amount received in the preceding six months, a total of £6,036 4s. 8d. for the year ending August 31st, 1885.

The satisfactory financial record of the past half-year was chiefly due to the appeal made by Mr. John Hollams at the anniversary festival, held at Richmond, in June. The net result of £2,205 from the festival included a gift from the chairman (Mr. Hollams) of £1,000. This donation had been invested, and an annuity, to be styled in perpetuity the "Hollams Annuity," had been created.

During the half-year the grants awarded to necessitous applicants had amounted to £1,935, viz.: £605 in the relief of fifteen cases of members and their families, and £1,330 in the cases of seventy-eight non-members or the families of non-members. These grants, together with those awarded in the previous six months, showed that £2,845 were distributed in relief during the year, after a careful investigation of each case presented to the Board. The usual half-yearly payments, amounting to £75, had also been made to the four annuitants under the bequest of the late Miss Ellen Reardon. The total invested capital (including the Reardon bequest) amounted on August 31 to £50,778 10s. 2d., as certified on the abstract of receipts and expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN in moving the adoption of the Report stated, that compared with the corresponding period of last year the receipts showed an improvement under every heading. The reliable income in the past ten years had increased by £1,000, and in the year ending August 31, 1885, £2,995 was distributed in grants, as compared with £1,375 in the year 1875. Since 1880 the reliable income had increased by £643, and while £2,335 were distributed in 1880, £2,995 were given away in 1885. These figures showed that, not-

withstanding the growth of the Association, the demands upon its funds increased in even greater proportion.

Mr. JANSON (London), seconded the adoption of the Report, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. A. CHOWDER (London), brought forward a motion having for its object the appropriation of £1,000 per annum from the accumulated funds in the relief of applicants to the association.

Mr. GRIBBLE (London), seconded the motion.

A discussion of some length ensued, in the course of which several gentlemen spoke.

Mr. W. MELMOTH WALTERS (London) proposed an amendment to the motion as follows:—"That having regard to the large accumulated fund belonging to the society, this meeting is of opinion that relief should be given on a more extended scale than heretofore; and accordingly they hereby authorise the Directors to expend the whole income of the society from any source in the relief of necessitous cases."

A motion that the consideration of the subject should be deferred till the next half-yearly meeting was negatived.

The amendment was carried.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Board who were re-elected, to the auditors, and Mr. Lowton. Mr. C. P. Wilmer and Mr. J. S. Chappelow were elected for the ensuing year; to Mr. John Hollams for presiding at the annual festival, and for his munificent donation of £1,000; and to the chairman for presiding.

## LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

### LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this society was held at the Law Institution Chancery-lane, on Tuesday the 20th inst., Mr. D. Stewart-Smith in the chair. The proposition for debate was "That the decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of *Saunders v. Saunders* was wrong." Mr. Todd who led for the negative, agreed, at the suggestion of the chairman, to admit that in the general case the *cestui que trust* would have been liable to indemnify the trustees, and undertook to confine his argument to the special circumstances of the case before the house. The debate was accordingly proceeded with on these lines. The case for the affirmative was argued by Messrs. H. Mossop, Cautley, Ogden Mellor and Riddell; and for the negative by Messrs. Todd, Elmslie and Windua. The opener having replied the question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of one vote.

### UNITED LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

There was an animated debate at this society on the 19th inst., when Mr. C. P. Kains-Jackson in an able and historical speech moved "That the closing of places of innocent recreation, amusement and instruction on Sundays is opposed to the proper observance of that day as a Christian festival as well as to the general well-being and happiness of the English people." The opener was supported by Messrs. Bate, Eiloart, Goodall and Nathan, and opposed by Messrs. Ramsdale, Batchelor and Rawlinson. The motion was carried by a majority of six votes. The attendances at this society are greatly improving and the debates are thoroughly well sustained.

It is stated that Judge Ormsby has resigned his office of judge of the Irish Land Court, to which he was appointed in 1875. He has been in failing health for some time, but until recently, when he was obliged to succumb to serious illness, discharged his official duty with commendable diligence.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Judge Freedman, of New York, recently in a suit for the recovery of money left by a testatrix for masses for the repose of her soul, held that this bequest was void, because, as one reason, "souls were not competent beneficiaries." The Court of Appeals has now reversed the decision.

On Saturday afternoon a testimonial of silver plate was presented to Sir Arthur J. H. Collins, the new Chief Justice of Madras, by Mr. Arthur Charles, Q.C., on behalf of more than 100 past and present members of the Western Circuit, of which Sir A. Collins was one of the leaders. The ceremony took place in Gray's-inn-hall, in the presence of many of the subscribers to the testimonial.

Mr. P. Chasemore Gates, Q.C., in his charge at the Brighton Quarter Sessions, on Monday, said that the single judge system at assizes, had put the public to great inconvenience in two ways, and the public of Sussex suffered to a considerable extent during the past summer. It frequently happened that a Judge had to postpone the date of the assizes, and at the later assize towns he could not get through his work. This, of course, caused serious inconvenience, as people who had business before the judge arranged to put everything on one side upon the date fixed for the court to be held. Again, people were kept dangling about assize towns for an indefinite time, and probably the oldest inhabitant there did not remember the assizes lasting nearly a fortnight, as they did at Lewes recently. It was an experiment for the purpose of saving the time of the judges, and it was made really in the interest of the general public; but he thought the general public would be of the opinion that it was better for a Judge to have a holiday now and then than that the public should be liable to such great inconvenience.

## THE UNITY OF THE PROFESSION.

By THOMAS MARSHALL, LEEDS.

TWELVE years ago, in a paper read before the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association at Birmingham, I called attention to the state of our professional organisation; pointing out what seemed to be its chief defects, and suggesting some remedies for those defects. I propose now to return to the subject, with the double purpose of reviewing what has been done in this interval of twelve years, and of ascertaining what progress has been made towards the effective consolidation of our various forces. The subject of our organisation is one which requires to be kept in mind, and not only to be kept in mind, but to be actively and deliberately considered in the light of our accumulating experience. Year by year the range of subjects with which we are called upon to deal is widening, and in the struggle of competition even those things which we have always been doing somehow require to be done with more energy and perseverance than before.

We must therefore adapt our machinery to the increased work which it is called upon to do, and we shall be hopelessly behindhand if we do not. I will go farther, and say that we ought sometimes to ask ourselves the question, What is it all about? Why is this machinery kept going? What work does it turn out, and why do we want it to turn out any work at all? Are the ends which we propose to ourselves worthy and sufficient ends, or is it merely a fruitless activity which we are keeping up with all this apparatus of law societies, of meetings and speeches? Let no conscience be offended if I ask these questions; I ask them not as a caviller, but for the sake of edifying.

Now, in the year 1873 our position as regards professional organisation was this; we had the Incorporated Law Society, the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association, and thirty-five country law societies. These various bodies constituted the whole of the agencies then existing for ascertaining and giving effect to the voice of the profession on any subject either of public or domestic interest. None of them were very strongly supported. Less than a fourth of the whole number of attorneys on the roll were members of the Incorporated Law Society; less than one-sixteenth of that number were members of the Metropolitan and Provincial Association.\* As to the country law societies, I am overstating the case in saying that as many as 1,700 out of 6,750 country attorneys were members of the whole of them together. These agencies, weak in themselves, were moreover almost wholly isolated. A few country solicitors had seats on the Council of the Incorporated Law Society; some of the more active Provincial Law Societies corresponded fitfully with the London body and with each other, but there was no direct official representation of country men as such on the Council of the London Society, nor was there any recognised bond of union between the country law societies themselves. I summed up the situation in the year 1873 in language which I will venture to quote:—

"We have two societies established in London, occupying the same ground, and doing what may be regarded as practically the same work; watching the interests of the profession generally, directly and actually representing the London branch of it, but without any adequate or recognised means, either of ascertaining the opinions of the mass of country solicitors, or giving effect to those opinions if they knew them; and we have thirty-five local law societies, some of them very active and powerful in their own districts, and capable on an emergency of bringing considerable force to bear; others little more than social clubs, but each existing and acting in the main independently and without any acknowledged means of combination. These societies are, moreover, so few and so situated in place, that while no county or considerable district in the kingdom is sufficiently represented, sixteen English and eight Welsh counties, to say nothing of many most important districts and towns, are not represented at all.

"The system at present in operation is therefore both redundant and defective. As regards the metropolitan administration it gives us too much, and as regards the provincial administration too little. We have in London two societies, each to a great extent managed by the same men, each representing the same general interests, doing, or aiming at doing, the same work; active together, inactive together, but with distinct offices, a separate staff, and a different name. And we have in the country a wholly and absurdly insufficient number of law societies, unconnected with each other, and unrelated to the central offices in London."

At that time, therefore, the force at our disposal for the furtherance of our common ends was not applied on any plan, and our strength was wasted because we did not pull together. It was thought that a London solicitor was one thing, and a country solicitor another thing, and that so long as they each worked in their proper sphere, that was enough. Obviously what was wanted to begin with was the co-ordination of our forces; in other words, a formal system of professional organisation. As the first and immediate step to this object I urged—(1) The amalgamation of the Incorporated and Metropolitan Law Societies; (2) The formation of an adequate number of country law societies, and (3) the establishment of a connection between the London society and the country law societies on the one hand, and between the country law societies themselves on the other.

These ideas were in the air, and I merely gave expression to what was passing in many other minds in stating them. Within two years the fusion of the Incorporated and the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Associations had taken place, and the double connection between the London society and the country societies, and between the country societies *inter se* had also been made—the one by the direct representation given to provincial law societies under the

\* In 1873 the Incorporated Law Society consisted of—London members, 1,806 country members, 860; total, 2,666. There were on the roll—London attorneys, 3,600 country attorneys, 6,750; total, 10,350. In the same year the members of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association were 614.



powers of the charter of 1875, and the other by the establishment of the Associated Provincial Law Societies as a permanent body in the year 1874. There has been also some advance in the direction of founding country law societies. In 1873 there were thirty-five of such bodies; in 1885 there are forty-nine. For the last ten years, therefore, we have had something like a constitution. It has been at least possible to concentrate in the law society of a town or district all the energy of the solicitors of that town or district; to combine the influence of the separate law societies by means of the association which exists for that purpose, and by the instrumentality of that association, operating in harmony with the Incorporated Law Society, to bring to a focus the whole available strength of the profession throughout the country. We have the means, if we choose to use them, of realising what we mean when we talk of the 'Unity of the Profession.' All this has for some years been possible, but it has only been partially accomplished. As I shall presently show, there are many towns and districts wholly unrepresented by any Law Society; many of the Law Societies which do exist work quite independently of their fellows, and solicitors do not sufficiently recognise the duty of supporting the body of which all we who are here are members. So much for the framework. If we measure our progress during the last twelve years by the test of membership, we find that whilst in 1873 less than a fourth of the members of the profession were members of the Incorporated Law Society, in this year almost exactly one-third are such members, and that whilst in the former year not more than one in four of the country solicitors belonged to any local Law Society, now nearly one in three so belong.\*

No one can pretend that these facts justify the language of exultation; and only to a sanguine temperament do they appear encouraging. When we reflect that, out of 13,000 men belonging to an educated profession, who may be supposed to be alive to the necessity, in these times, of concert, of combination, only about one-half think it worth while to take any part, direct or indirect, in these movements—bearing this in mind, we should not be proud; our attitude should be rather that of modest, and even timid, hopefulness. Possibly there are 7,000 solicitors in England who do not believe that any good will result from professional organization of any kind; possibly they are doubtful as to the value of the work done by the existing organizations. In either case, while recognizing that some progress has been made in the direction of enlisting the sympathy and support of the men of our own calling, we must admit that there is much to be done before our law societies can be considered truly and fully representative.\*

Turning, now, from such indications of progress as are afforded by the increase of membership to evidence of another kind, we find an increasing tendency, on the part of official persons, to refer questions in which we are interested to the bodies which represent us, and also (which is a considerable step) to consider that, when alterations in law and practice are about to be made, the views of our branch of the profession should be taken into account. This admission of a *locus standi*, which will lead, I think, to important consequences in the future, is a novelty, at least, as regards the country law societies, and it may be directly traced to the fact that only during the last few years—since 1874, in fact, when the Association of Provincial Law Societies was formed—has there been any means of readily ascertaining the views of the country profession, or of expressing them when ascertained. The Incorporated Law Society has always had a recognized and official position. It speaks, in a sense, for the whole body of solicitors. But it is mainly supported and managed by London men, and its opinion is strengthened, rather than shaped, by the assent of provincial solicitors to its views. But, prior to 1874, provincial opinion, in its simple form, could not, as I have said, be conveniently ascertained even by those who were prepared to take the trouble to ascertain it. It follows that it did not enter at all into the calculations of Government departments, who are more prone, on the whole, to accept information than to seek it. I well remember the contemptuous manner in which the opinion of six of the largest and most influential of the country law societies was treated in the House of Commons by the Solicitor-General in the year 1873. But in 1874 the societies in question were joined by fifteen of their fellows, and they then spoke all together. The effect of this change soon appeared. In 1876 representatives of the united body appeared before the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords and the House of Commons to urge their objections to the proposed resolutions of the two Houses on the subject of parliamentary agency. In 1882 Lord Selborne requested the provincial law societies to suggest the name of a country solicitor to act on the tribunal appointed to frame a scale under the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881. In 1884 Lord Selborne requested the provincial law societies to suggest the name of a solicitor willing to act on the committee then being formed to consider the practice and distribution of business in the Chancery Division. In the early part of this year Lord Selborne requested the Association of Provincial Law Societies to obtain for him the opinion of their body on the report of the Committee and Council of the Incorporated Law Society on the Bankruptcy Act and Rules. The principle of co-operation between local law societies was further acted on, and with good results, by a union of the Yorkshire law societies last year, when the Yorkshire Registries Bill was before Parliament, and this year, when the scale of costs was submitted to the present Lord Chancellor for his approval. The representatives of a joint committee of those societies were received by Lord Selborne in conference on the clauses of the Bill, and by Lord Halsbury in discussion on the proposed scale of fees, as exponents of the views of the solicitors of the county of York. These instances, all occurring within ten years of the first attempt to bring the country law societies

together for the purpose of joint action, may be considered to justify the success of the experiment. But in comparison with what might be done, I consider that we have not yet got beyond the stage of experiment. The associated provincial law societies are neither numerous enough, nor have they sufficiently acquired the habit of acting together, to make them genuine exponents of country opinion, and to enable them to exercise the influence which they would have were they fully and really representative. In round numbers, there are fifty country law societies now existing, three-fifths of which only have as yet associated themselves.\* But fifty law societies, some of which cannot be counted as working bodies, do not satisfy the requirements of country representation. Our power and usefulness is strictly limited by the number and efficiency of the law societies themselves. They are the only units which can enter into our calculation. Districts not possessing one of these bodies are blank spaces in the map, and count for nothing. And I am sorry to say that there are only too many of them. The counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Oxford, Bedford, Derby, and Wilts, for example, do not contain, so far as I know, a single law society within their limits. I refer you to the list of towns at present unrepresented, which is appended to this paper, in order that you may see how much remains to be accomplished. It is true that since 1873 twenty-two law societies have been founded. But, at this rate, it will take nearly half a century to do what is needful.

Reviewing our progress in the direction of organization during the last twelve years, the general results may be stated somewhat in this way. Our arrangements for getting at the opinion of the country, although far from complete, are much better than before. We can state this opinion for what it is worth in an authentic form, and with no great delay whenever it is necessary to do so. London, and the country districts covered by law societies, can readily and rapidly be brought together for the exchange of views or for the purpose of concerting joint action. The Incorporated Law Society—the one great representative body of the profession—on the whole fairly reflects the opinion of the profession; and if and when it errs, it errs not from prejudice or perversity, but from want of information, the cause of which is partly our own defective arrangements, and partly the difficulty of frequent attendance by the country members of council. As compared with the chaos of twelve years ago our present state is something like order. But we must not overlook the many defects and deficiencies still remaining. We want more country law societies, and amongst those societies we want more union. I am often asked by the secretary of a newly-formed law society to point out to its committee the advantage of joining the Associated Provincial body. It is difficult to answer such a question in a letter. Are the solicitors of the country perfectly satisfied with the *status quo*? Are there no defects in the law to remedy? Is there no hasty, improvident, and ignorant legislation to be watched and checked? And how can any of these things be done in a complex state of society like ours except by union and co-operation? I know, only too well, how far our performance falls short of our wishes, and possibly of our powers. But a great deal of work is in fact done, though it may not always be done in the best way; and those who consider and doubt and ask for evidence may be assured that the law societies of the busiest and most progressive towns in the kingdom do not voluntarily undertake all this trouble and responsibility for the mere pleasure of the thing.

The last deficiency which I shall notice is the insufficient support given to the Incorporated Law Society, especially by the solicitors in the provinces. It is really not creditable to the public spirit and intelligence of our body that out of 8,300 country solicitors only 1,802 are found willing to support an institution which does so much for our common benefit. It is probable that few solicitors in the country, except those who are frequently in London, or who are in some way connected with the conduct of its business, have any idea of the nature and extent of the work annually got through in Chancery-lane. One thing is quite certain, and that is that a wholly erroneous and inadequate idea of it would be formed by any one who judged merely from what takes place at our annual general meetings, or at our special general meetings, or even at our provincial meetings. The speeches made on these occasions and duly reported, the papers read—I shall not be suspected of under-rating them—but they are our pleasures, our recreations—

"The perfume and suppliance of a minute,  
No more—"

It would be a mistake to suppose, as might easily be supposed by anyone who judged on this evidence alone, that we are absorbed in the consideration of fusion with the Bar; that we pass our time in reflecting on the abolition of the certificate duty, or on questions of costs, or on what is called "the improvement of our professional status," or on the relation between country solicitors and London agents, or on the form of our annual accounts. Many of these subjects have lately been indicated in the *Law Times* as eminently worth discussing at this meeting. They may be fitted for discussion—perhaps they are—but they have very little to do with our real work or usefulness. I sometimes think that we do not quite do ourselves justice by the energy and persistence with which matters primarily affecting ourselves are thrust forward to the exclusion of matters of public interest. May I say under my breath, that even the great Club question—nay, even the question of the form and accuracy of the society's accounts—are sometimes debated at a length disproportionate to their actual value? We call ourselves members of a liberal profession, but we should not deserve the name if we did not aim at something more than this; if we did not endeavour, in Bacon's words, "to be a help and ornament" to

\* There are 12,998 solicitors at present on the roll. Of this number, 4,337 are members of the Incorporated Law Society, and 2,998 are members of the various country law societies; but it should be remembered that a large number of men belong to both.

\* The total number of provincial law societies is 50; of this number, 28 belong to the Associated Provincial body.

the law, and "to visit and strengthen the roots and foundation of the science, thereby not only gracing it in reputation and dignity, but also amplifying it in perfection and substance."

Whether we succeed in gracing the law or not, let others judge; but we do undoubtedly take a great deal of pains in amplifying it. The actual objects and work of the Incorporated Law Society, defined in its charter and realized, or at least aimed at, in the daily conduct of the business, do not fall far short of what Lord Bacon states to be the duty of a man to his profession. We ask of the Incorporated Law Society, in the first place, that it shall be instrumental in the improvement of the law, and in helping to make it more reasonable, certain, and efficient. In the next place, we ask it to help to raise the standard of conduct, "carrying a respect not to descend into any cause that is corrupt and unworthy," and then we require it to assist in the furtherance of legal education. These three things—the improvement of the law, raising the standard of conduct and legal education—are, in sum, the objects for which we work. Such objects deserve the sacrifice of time and trouble, and they deserve also the sympathy and support of those who can further them in no other way. But "the improvement of our professional status"! It is difficult to get up any enthusiasm for that. Did any human being ever add to his stature by wearing a gown, or putting letters after his name, or arguing that he deserves more consideration than he gets? Public opinion is in the main perfectly just, and judges men and classes by their average performance. If we want consideration, the simplest way of getting it is to do something to deserve it. To those, therefore, who walk by faith, and not by sight, the duty of supporting our principal institution, as a mere matter of policy and business, may appear reasonably evident. But there is another reason of almost equal weight why country solicitors especially should do so. The multiplication of country law societies, and the formation of a strong union between them, which are the essential conditions of any really complete system of organization, is attended with a danger against which we ought to guard—the danger of detaching ourselves from the centre, and of reproducing in another form the evils which we attempted to cure by the dissolution of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association. This detachment, this weakening the power of concentrated action by setting up many competing and outlying centres of action, is a danger to which highly-organized societies are especially liable. It is to be met by accepting as our working hypothesis the doctrine of the unity of the profession. I know that in saying this I am open to the criticism of being ideal and sentimental. Let me try to avoid so damaging an imputation, saying that the unity of the profession is a solid fact. The time has gone by, if it ever existed, when the interests of town and country, or of district and district, were really opposed. The law reforms of the last twelve years have all been in the direction of breaking down local barriers, of assimilating practice, of opening out and equalizing the course of business, and of throwing things, if I may so express myself, "into one pot." With that fact we have to deal. I call it "the unity of the profession." But by whatever name it is called the thing exists, and it means this—that solicitors, wherever they may practise, have the same interests, the same duties, and that they are on the way to require and get the same knowledge. The tendency in most businesses and professions is to specialize work; in our own it is to generalize it. We must adapt ourselves to this circumstance—as in other things, so especially in our organization. And it is for this reason necessary that, while extending and developing our local resources, we must be especially careful to give commanding strength to the central administration on whose vitality and power the whole system so largely depends.

## OBITUARY.

### MR. JOHN HAMPDEN FORDHAM.

Mr. John Hampden Fordham, barrister, died in Scotland some days ago. Mr. Fordham was the only son of Mr. John Edward Fordham, of Melbourne Bury, Cambridgeshire, and was born in 1826. He was educated at University College, London, and he graduated B.A. of the University of London in 1848. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1851, and he practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer. Mr. Fordham was formerly a reporter on the staff of the WEEKLY REPORTER, and he was afterwards for many years a Chancery reporter for the *Law Reports*. He had been for many years a member of the Court of Assistants of the Fishmongers' Company, and, as prime warden of that body, he took an active part in promoting the Fisheries Exhibitions. Mr. Fordham was a director of the Law Revisionary Interest Society. He was married in 1868 to the daughter of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.

### MR. JAMES BRIDGE DAVIDSON.

Mr. James Bridge Davidson, barrister, died on the 8th inst. Mr. Davidson was the eldest son of Mr. James Davidson, of Axminster, and was born in 1824. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a senior optime in 1847. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Michaelmas Term, 1850, and he practised in the Chancery Division. Mr. Davidson had had many years' experience as a law reporter. He had been connected with the *Law Reports* ever since their establishment, and he was at the time of his death a reporter in the court of Vice-Chancellor Bacon. He was also a reporter on the staff of the *Times*.

### MR. JOHN EDWARD WALKER.

Mr. John Edward Walker, barrister, died at 83, Queen's Gate, on the 6th inst., at the age of eighty-five. Mr. Walker was the only son of Mr. John Walker, of Ardwick, Lancashire, and was born in 1800. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated first class in *Literæ Humaniores*, and he was afterwards elected a Fellow of Oriel College. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Michaelmas Term, 1837. He was formerly a member of the Northern Circuit, but he had long ceased to practise. Mr. Walker was married in 1849 to the daughter of Mr. John Bury, of Scarborough.

### MR. KENWITH HOSKINS FRYER.

Mr. Kenwith Hoskins Fryer, solicitor, of Gloucester, was drowned at Weymouth on the 14th inst., having fallen over from the pier into the sea. Mr. Fryer was born at Coleford in 1813. He was articled to Mr. Henry Wilton, of Gloucester, and was admitted a solicitor in 1838. He practised at Gloucester for about forty-five years. He was for a short time clerk to the Gloucester Board of Health, and he was elected town clerk of Gloucester in 1851. He was also for many years clerk to the county magistrates. Mr. Fryer retired from practice about three years ago. He was elected Mayor of Gloucester in 1883, and he was shortly afterwards appointed a borough magistrate. He was at the time of his death an alderman and deputy-mayor of the city.

### MR. WILLIAM THOMAS.

Mr. William Thomas, solicitor, of Walsall, was killed on the 16th inst. having been run over by a train when crossing the railway at Walsall Station. Mr. Thomas was born in 1809. He was admitted a solicitor in 1832, and for over fifty years he carried on a large practice at Walsall. He became a member of the Town Council in 1852, and he served the office of Mayor of Walsall in 1856, but he had for many years withdrawn from municipal business. Mr. Thomas retired from practice about a year ago. His melancholy fate has occasioned general sorrow in the town and neighbourhood.

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. WALTER PAYNE GEPP, solicitor, of Chelmsford, has been appointed Deputy-Sheriff and Deputy-Returning Officer for the Maldon Division of the County of Essex. Mr. Gepp is the second son of the late Mr. Thomas Morgan Jepp, solicitor, of Chelmsford. He was educated at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford, and he was admitted a solicitor in 1867. He is clerk to the visiting justices of the Essex County Lunatic Asylum, and Registrar of the Archdeacons of Essex, Colchester, and St. Albans.

Mr. EDWARD HOMFRAY DAVIES, solicitor, of Tredegar, Newport, and Brynmawr, has been appointed Deputy-Coroner for the Pontypool Division of Monmouthshire. Mr. Davies is clerk to the county magistrates for the Bedwellty Division. He was admitted a solicitor in 1879.

Mr. CHARLES MARTIN WADE, solicitor (of the firm of Wade & Lyall), of 4, St. Helen's-place, and of Saffron Walden, has been appointed Deputy Sheriff and Deputy Returning Officer for the Saffron Walden Division of the County of Essex. Mr. Wade was admitted a solicitor in 1850.

Mr. CHARLES WALTON SAWBRIDGE, solicitor, of 68, Aldermanbury, has been appointed Clerk to the Pewterers' Company, in succession to his father, the late Mr. Charles Sawbridge. Mr. C. W. Sawbridge was admitted a solicitor in 1884.

Mr. CHARLES NORWOOD, solicitor, of Ashford, has been appointed Superintendent Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths for the Ashford District, on the resignation of his uncle, Mr. John Dobree Norwood. Mr. C. Norwood was admitted a solicitor in 1881.

Mr. CHARLES THOMAS ARNOLD, solicitor (of the firm of Crawley, Arnold, & Co.), of 20, Whitehall-place, has been appointed a Commissioner for taking Oaths, and also a Perpetual Commissioner for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women for Surrey.

## DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIPS, &c.

RICHARD BARKER and FRANK HOLMES LATHAM (Barker & Latham), solicitors, Nottingham. Sept. 20.

ARTHUR GEORGE HAYES and SAMUEL GOODMAN (Hayes & Goodman), solicitors, Halesowen, Worcestershire. Oct. 13. [*Gazette*, Oct. 16.]

## COMPANIES.

### WINDING-UP NOTICES.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED BY CHARTER.

W. HALL AND CO., LIMITED.—Petition for winding up, presented Oct. 14, directed to be heard before Kay, J., on Saturday, Oct. 31. Finch and Co., Gray's inn sq., solicitors for the petitioners.









APPEALS FOR HEARING.  
(Set down to October 16th, inclusive.)

FROM THE CHANCERY DIVISION, THE PROBATE, DIVORCE,  
AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION (PROBATE AND DIVORCE),  
AND THE COUNTY PALATINE AND STANNARIES COURTS.

For Judgment.

Standing v Bowring app of plt from order of Mr Justice Pearson declaring debt absolutely entitled to consols (c a v Aug 10—present the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices Cotton and Lindley)

For Hearing.  
(General List.)

1884.

Farrer v Lacy, Hartland & Co app of debt Francis Day from judgment of Mr Justice North Feb 14 (restored after security given)

1885.

Ingold v Powell app of plt from judgment of Mr Justice Kay Jan 16  
In re the Clitheroe Estate settled by the will of the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry & S L Act, 1882-4 app of Hon J A D Horne & ors from order of V C Bacon on petn Jan 29

Parish v Poole Harper v Parish app of debts W F Poole & ors from part of judgment of Mr Justice North Feb 3

Burr v L & S W & Met District Ry Co app of debts from order of V C Bacon Feb 16

Georgina Weldon v W H Weldon app of plt from judgment of V C Bacon Feb 16  
Dreyfus, Bros, & Co v Peruvian Guano Co app of debts from judgment of V C Bacon (not before Nov 30) March 4

In re a Contract, dated 24th July, 1884, made between T C Parry and Wm Daggs for purchase of Real Estate in County of Hereford and V & P Act, 1874 app of Purchaser (legal personal representative of Wm Daggs) from order of V C Bacon March 25

In re Hodgson, decd, Beckett & Co v Ramsdale app of debts from judgment of V C Bacon March 26

Edwards v Duplex Electric Light Power and Storage Co, lmd (in liquidation) and ors app of plt from judgment of V C Bacon March 23  
Societe Generale de Paris v Dreyfus Bros & Co app of debts Dreyfus Bros & Co from order of Mr Justice Pearson (not before Dec 1) April 1

In re John Young (Vendor) and Christopher Harston and ors (Purchasers and V & P Act, 1874) app of purchasers from order of V C Bacon for payment out of interest on purchase money paid in under protest April 2

Smallpiece v Lee app of plt from judgment of V C Bacon April 14

Peat v Latchford app of debts from order of Mr Justice Chitty April 15

Bickerton v Walker app of debts from judgment of V C Bacon April 15

Cox v Gibbons app of debt F M Cox from refusal of V C Bacon to direct transfer and payment out of share of fund in Court April 21

Henry Hall-Dare & anr v R W Hall-Dare & ors app of debts from refusal of V C Bacon to rectify enrolled deed April 22

The Mutual Life Assoc Society v Langley & ors app of debt Chas Langley from judgment of foreclosure by Mr Justice Pearson April 24

Bongiovanni v La Societe Generale app of debts from judgment of V C Bacon April 24

(Probate) Mann v Mann & Mann app of Hugh Mann & Alexander Mann from order of Mr Justice Butt directing payment of costs to plt April 30

Shorrook v Darwen Paper Mills Co lmd app of debt Co from judgment of Mr Justice North May 4

In re T J Ridge decd Hellard v Moody app of plt from order of V C Bacon as to proportion of rents and royalties being capital or income May 5

In re M A E Butler decd Booty v Smith app of debt Stockwell from order of V C Bacon May 5

Kilford v Blayney app of Attorney-General from order of V C Bacon on originating summons May 5

In re Isabella Bower decd Airey v Bower app of debts from order of Mr Justice Pearson on fur con May 6

In re Henry Higgins deceased Codd v Turnell app of debts from order of V C Bacon declaring testator's estate not liable for succession duty May 8

Griffin v Keates app of plt from judgment of dismissal of V C Bacon May 13

Reid v Reid app of debt Geo Reid from judgment of Mr Justice North May 16

Aahby & Co v Day app of debts from judgment of V C Bacon May 16

Wood (trading as Jno Wood & Son) v Lambert, and In re Trade Mark No 6277 registered by Jno Wood & Son of Queen Victoria at Cigar Importers & Co app of Charles Lambert and ors, debts, in action from refusal of Mr Justice Pearson to rectify register May 18

In re Maria Elizabeth Anstie deceased Chetwynd v Morgan Morgan v Chetwynd app of Sir George Chetwynd from judgments of V C Bacon in both actions May 18

In re Sir Jno Trevelyan Bart Trevelyan v Trevelyan app of plt from refusal of Mr Justice Pearson to allow selling timber &c May 19

Watkins v The Land Securities Co lmd app of plaintiff from order of V C Bacon on fur con May 19

Hon F A Montagu v Earl of Sandwich construction of will and settlement app of debts from judgment of Mr Justice Pearson May 21

In re Henry J H Bond deceased Bond v Hough app of plt from refusal of Mr Justice Pearson on originating summons May 22

Noyes v Pollock app of defendants Pollock & ors from part of judgment of Mr Justice Pearson May 22

In re Emily Woodman Garnes, decd Garnes v Applin app of plt by her next friend from order of V C Bacon May 23

In re Rev John Robinson, decd Glyn v Gibson app of debt C R Gibson from judgment of V C Bacon May 29

Long v The National Provincial Bank of England lmd app of plt from judgment of Mr Justice Kay May 29

Scotney v Lomer app of plt from judgment of Mr Justice North May 29

In re a Contract for Sale of Real Estate, known as The Greyhound, Meaden, between A V Horne, Agent of Egrement Trustees, and E Hellard, Agent of Ebbw Vale & Co and V & P Act, 1874 app of the Ebbw Vale & Co from order of Mr Justice Pearson declaring power to convey subject to debentures June 2

In re The Lion Life Insurance Co lmd in liquidation & Co's Acts and Life Assoc Co's Acts app of J W Atkinson (a creditor) from order of V C Bacon June 2

Whitstone v Woodhouse app of plt from order of Mr Justice North June 3

In re Sir C W O de Crepigny, decd Sir C O de Crepigny v F J O de Crepigny

app of plt from Mr Justice Pearson refusing to authorize trustees to raise money under power June 3

Wigfield v Wells app of plt from judgment of V C Bacon June 10

In re C Marsden, decd Gibbs v Layland In re C Marsden, decd Bowden v Layland app of plt in 2nd action from part of order of Mr Justice Kay on fur con June 16

In re J Blockley, decd Blockley v Blockley app of T Blockley from part of order of Mr Justice Pearson June 20

In re W Haseldine, decd Grange v Sturdy app of debts from order of Mr Justice Kay declaring failure of gift June 22

In re J Hubback, decd The International Marine Hydropathic Co lmd (on behalf &c) v Hawes and anr app of debts from order of V C Bacon on fur con June 26

Newman v Newman Brown v Newman app of plt from judgment of Mr Justice North June 29

In re The Vron Colliery Co and Co's Acts (app of W Low and Paris Bkg Co lmd) app of Official Liquidator of the Vron Co from order of V C Bacon June 29

(To be continued.)

FROM THE QUEEN'S BENCH AND PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND  
ADMIRALTY (ADMIRALTY) DIVISIONS.

For Judgment.

Selous and anr v Wimbledon Local Board app of debts from judgment of Mr Justice Denman at trial in Middlesex (c a v June 23—present Master of Rolls and Lords Justices Baggallay and Bowen)

For Hearing.

1884.

The Great Western Ry Co and The Rhymney Ry Co v The Dowlais Iron Co app of debt Co from judgment of Justices Day and A L Smith on special case Dec 6 (not before Nov 2)

1885.

Robinson and anr v Edwards app of debts from judgment of Mr Justice Field at trial Jan 16

Mason and anr v Ashton Gas Co app of debt Co from judgment of Mr Justice Mathew at trial in Middlesex without a jury Feb 29

The Queen v Rev Brian Christopherson (Q B Crown Side) app of prosecutors, the assessment committee of Falmouth Union, from the Lord Chief Justice & Mr Justice A L Smith quashing order of sessions Mar 5

Roberts, widow v Williams, sheriff of Anglesey app of plt from judgment of Mr Justice Stephen at trial at Montgomery Assizes Mar 6

Miles & ors, trustees of Independent Mutual Brethren Friendly Soc v Scotting app of plt from judgment of Mr Justice Stephen at trial without a jury Mar 6

Martin v Tritton & anr app of plt from judgment of Mr Justice Lopes at trial Mar 7

Vaughan & ors v Campbell, Heatly & Co app of debts from judgment of Mr Justice Day at trial Mar 11

Joseph Bull, Sons & Co lmd v Wood & Co app of debts from judgment of Mr Justice Stephen at trial Mar 11

Allan v Regent's Canal, City & Docks Ry Co & anr app of plt from Mr Justice Mathew at trial in Middx March 13

Nielsen & Son v Wait, James & Co app of debts from judgment of Baron Pollock at trial March 13

W Stewart & Co v Merchant's Marine Insee Co app of debts from judgment of Mr Justice Stephen at trial March 19

Blankensee & ors v Blalberg app of debts from judgment of Mr Justice Stephen at trial in Middx Mar 24

Fray v The Inclosure Commrs for England and Wales app of plt from judgment of Justices Grove and Mathew after trial by Mr Justice Butt April 1

Dinas Steam Colliery Co lmd & anr v John app of debt from Mr Justice Stephen after trial without a jury at Cardiff April 1

The Queen v The South Staffordshire Waterworks Co (Q B Crown Side) app of Prosecutors (Assessment Committee of West Bromwich Union) from Justices Mathew and A L Smith quashing order of sessions April 2

Hirel v Taylor app of debt from Justices Manisty and Lopes setting aside judgment of non-suit April 8

Selb & Huverstahl v Franz, Rahtens, & Co app of debt from judgment of Mr Justice Lopes at trial in Middlesex without a jury April 9

Bamlett v The Tees Conservancy Commissioners app of debts from Justices Mathew and A L Smith on motion for judgment directing entry of judgment for plt, with costs April 9

Officer & Co v The Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Ry and Dock Co and anr app of debts from judgment of Mr Justice Manisty at trial April 11

Foulkes v The Quartz Hill Consolidated Gold Mining Co, lmd app of plt from judgment of Baron Pollock at trial April 11

Ship Leptir Thos O'Donnell and anr v Owners of Leptir and freight app of debts, Owners of cargo recently laden on board the Leptir, from judgment of Mr Justice Butt (without assessors) April 11

Norman & Son v Kistner (sued, &c.) app of debt from judgment of Mr Justice Stephen at trial in Middlesex without a jury April 13

Alison v Charlesworth app of plt from order of Justices Grove, Manisty, and Lopes on agreed special case submitted for the opinion of the court April 13

Crampton v Bender app of debt from judgment of Mr Justice Stephen at trial in Middlesex without a jury April 17

E J Hough & Co v Head app of debts from judgment of Justices Grove, Manisty, and Lopes on special case April 20

Scaramanga, Manorial, & Co v Martin and Marquand app of debts from judgment of Baron Huddleston at trial April 22

Mogg v Clark app of debt from judgment of Mr Justice Lopes at trial in Middlesex April 23

Dunford v Charnock & Sons app of plt from judgment of Mr Justice Butt at trial at Leeds with a common jury April 24

Linch, Moeller & Co v Jameson & Co app of debts from judgment of Mr Justice Cave at trial in Middlesex without a jury Apr 27

Bean & anr v Wade & ors app of debts A & G C Wade from judgment of Mr Justice Cave at trial in Middlesex Apr 28

H.M. Attorney-Gen v The Marquess of Alisbury & ors (Q B Revenue Side) app of debts from decree of Justices Mathew & A L Smith May 1

The Buxton & High Peak Publishing & General Printing Co lmd v Mitchell app of debt from judgment and injunction granted by Mr Justice Day at trial May 6

John Francis Lightbound v The Higher Bobington Local Board (Q B Crown Side) app of the Local Board from judgment of Justices Mathew and A L Smith on case stated under Public Health Act, 1875 May 7

Butler v Butler app of debt from judgment of Mr Justice Wills at trial May 7

R H & J Sharp v Crapon, Brine & Brandon app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Cave at trial in Middlesex without a jury May 8  
 Colbeck (Assignee of George Platt) v Joseph Platt app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice A L Smith at trial at Manchester, subject to a reference May 8  
 The Shirley & Fresham Local Board of Health v Melliss & aur app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Cave at trial May 13  
 Irish v The Northern District Telephone Co app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Grove at trial in Middlesex—jury discharged by consent May 30  
 Whitham v Kershaw and ore app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Mathew at trial at Leeds May 30  
 Noah v Owen app of dft from the Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Cave refusing new trial—action tried by Mr Justice Denman in Middlesex (transferred to final list by order) June 1  
 Moore v Deane app of pit from judgt of Mr Justice A L Smith at trial in Middlesex June 3  
 Oddy v Hallett app of defts from judgt of Mr Justice Denman at trial with special jury in Middlesex June 4  
 Griffiths v The Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Ins Co ld app of pit from judgt of Baron Pollock and Mr Justice Manisty on points of law raised by pleadings June 6  
 Mayer v Braham app of dft from judgt of Baron Pollock at trial in Middlesex without a jury June 10  
 Anderson v The Commercial Union Assce Co app of pit from judgt of Justices Manisty and Wills on special case stated by arbitrator June 11  
 (Contributory negligence) Bright v Tribe, Clarke & Co app of pit from judgt of the Lord Chief Justice at trial at Bristol June 16  
 Richardson v Harrison and aur app of defts from judgt of Justices Manisty and Wills giving pit possession of freehold property in fee simple with means profits June 16  
 The Vestry of St John, Hampstead v Cotton app of dft from judgt of Baron Pollock and Mr Justice Manisty on special case June 19  
 Coatsworth v Johnson app of pit from judgt of Baron Huddleston at trial June 19  
 (Validity of Contract—return of Deposit) The Nottingham Patent Brick Co v Butler app of dft from judgt of Mr Justice Wills at trial in Middlesex without a jury June 20

(To be continued.)

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.  
 MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1885.  
 Causes for Trial or Hearing.

(Set down to October 16th, inclusive.)

Motions, Petitions, and Short Causes will be taken on the usual days, as stated in the Michaelmas Sittings Paper.

Causes with and without Witnesses will be taken by Vice-Chancellor Bacon on the usual Cause days in the order as they stand in the Cause Book.

Mr. Justice Kay will take Witness Causes on the ordinary Cause days until further order; his Lordship will sit in Chambers on every Friday during the Sittings.

Mr. Justice Chitty will take Witness Causes on the following days, viz.:—November 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25 and 26, and December 1, 2 and 3.

Mr. Justice Pearson will take Witness Causes on days to be named by his Lordship at the commencement of the Sittings.

Mr. Justice North will take Witness Causes every day, in the order as they stand in the Cause Book.

Adjourned Summonses will be taken as follows:—Vice-Chancellor Bacon, on Fridays and Saturdays; Mr. Justice Kay, on Thursdays and Saturdays; Mr. Justice Chitty, with Non-Witness Actions.

N.B.—Mr. Justice Pearson will take Adjourned Summonses as follows:—Class I, with Motions, on Fridays; Classes II. and III., in the Non-Witness List; Class IV., on Fridays and Saturdays. For description of each Class see notice issued by his Lordship's Chief Clerks, dated May 1, 1884.

Before Vice-Chancellor BACON.

Causes for Trial (with witnesses and without witnesses).

Enthoven v Mosley act wits  
 In re Bourne, Bourne v May sp c

Transferred from Mr. Justice Pearson, by order, dated 25th August, 1884.

Zeffert v Beesty act wits  
 Maclester v Blake act  
 Newbury v Kipping act wits  
 Carlton v Grange act wits  
 Fullwood v Fullwood act  
 In re Hobson, Hobson v Hobson act  
 Ashwin v Ashwin act  
 Allbutt v Maroussan act  
 Barnes v Pridoux act wits  
 Whitaker v Strutt act wits  
 In re Reddy, Reddy v Reddy act  
 Trevelyan v Trevelyan, Bart act wits  
 Wake v Bollean & ore act wits  
 End of Transfer.

Onward Building Society v Pearson act  
 Green v Silverthorne m f j  
 Smith v Smith act  
 Maffuniades v Micropoulos act  
 Crisford v Mansfield act wits  
 Webb v Hamilton m f j  
 Curteis v Kenny act  
 Saunders v Wake act  
 Saunders v Hayward act  
 In re Blackburn Blackburn v Shaw act  
 Northwick v Simm m f j  
 Crozier v Downes m f j  
 In re Bradbury, Grant v Shaw act

In re Palin, Palin v Brooks further hearing of act  
 In re Martin, Ewing v Martin act  
 Harrison v Protection Lamp, & Co, Co act wits  
 In re Johnson, Roodcroft v Johnson m f j  
 Crabtree v Frith act  
 Viscount Cardwell v Tomlinson act wits  
 Eden, Bart, v Weardale Iron Co, lmd act  
 Fleming v Fleming m f j  
 In re Noyce, Brown v Rigg m f j  
 Lewis v Benca act  
 Bourne v West Palace Hotel Co act wits  
 Bluck v Brown act  
 Horner v Gt E Ry Co act wits  
 Phelps v Richards act wits  
 In re Wain, Wain v Lovett act wits  
 In re Gulliford, Gulliford v Gulliford act wits  
 Tarelli v Rountree act & m f j  
 In re Wilks, In re Grosjean, Grosjean v Lawes act wits  
 The Bonfield Brick and Tile Co v Jones & Co act wits  
 Sawyer v Sage act wits  
 Williams v Pawson & Co ld act  
 Howard v Mares act wits  
 In re Robson, Larkman v Robson act  
 Woolnough v Trecoth act & m f j  
 Williams v Morgan act wits  
 Morgan v Last act wits  
 Young v Tompsett act wits  
 Davis v Fry act wits  
 Harvey v Harvey act wits

Hall v Heward act  
 Sneed v Carter act  
 Hunter v Leach & Co  
 Groves v Loomes act wits  
 Wheatley v Consol and Electric Light Co, lmd act wits  
 Bray v Hutchinson m f j  
 Lady Sobright v Hume, Webster, & Co act wits  
 British Empire, & Co v London Steam Box, & Co, Co act wits  
 Fendall v O'Connell act wits  
 In re Dark, Dark v Dark act wits  
 In re Pitt, Berry v Pitt act wits  
 Price v Briscoe act wits  
 Marland v Hole act  
 Charles v Jones act wits  
 Brooke v Dobson act wits  
 Blake v Gale act wits  
 Harrison v Chislap act  
 Taylor v Blacklock act wits  
 Butter v Boosey act wits  
 Franklin Hocking & Co ld v Fraser & Co act wits  
 In re J. & C T. Smith Weller v Smith m f j  
 In re Rowe Couchman v Goodhand act  
 Clarke v Wray act wits  
 Duke of Marlborough v Sartoris act wits  
 Hotson v Furness act wits  
 Dale, Reynolds & Co v General Newspaper Co ld act wits  
 West v Lethaby act wits  
 West v Harris act wits  
 Hammond v Bromley sp c  
 In re Nation Nation v Hamilton act wits  
 United Telephone Co v Tasker & Sons act wits (1884 U 441)  
 Same v Same act wits (1884 U 424)  
 Wilmott v London Celluloid Co ld act wits  
 Blake v Cleaver act wits  
 Perkins v Davis act  
 In re Flower Flower v Edmonds s c  
 Low v Petley m f j  
 Paine v Leslie act wits  
 Norton v Norton act wits  
 Floyd v Davis act wits  
 Brushfield v Plant act wits  
 Rushbrooke v Farley act wits  
 Leeds & Moorland Bldg Soc v Sant act wits  
 Herrington v Rowlands act  
 In re Neal Weston v Neal act wits  
 Pease Bart v Pattinson act  
 Brooks v Royal Insce Co act wits  
 Pope Pope v Bland Pope act  
 Armfield v Benjamin act wits  
 Dade v Davis act  
 Gaze v Garcia act wits  
 Hamilton v Mathias m f j  
 Knight v Van Camp act wits  
 Bailward v L & S W Ry Co act wits  
 Bayle v Traves act wits  
 Fawcett v Arnall act  
 Duffield & East Riding & Co v Waterloo Mills Cake & Co act wits  
 Crofts v Nunn act wits  
 Kilian v Co-operative Wholesale Soc ld act wits  
 Gandy v Wallasey Local Board act  
 Newbigging v Adam act wits  
 Jackson v Shenton act wits  
 Groves v Williams m f j (short)  
 Stevens v G N Ry Co act wits  
 Rolls v Brown act wits  
 In re Hibell Anstice v Hibell act wits  
 In re Webb Webb v Bates act wits  
 In re Isaac Jacob v Isaac act wits  
 Kershaw v Hampson act  
 Victoria Engineering Co ld v Steward act wits  
 Leader v Hayes act  
 Hill v Legge act  
 Rogers v Cropper act wits  
 Jennings v Willett act  
 Coupland v Blackburn act wits  
 In re Eagling Blackham v Carr act wits  
 In re Farrow Grange v Cocking act  
 O'Sullivan v Young act wits  
 Wadham v Lempriere act  
 In re Mc George Nicholson v Mc George m f j  
 North Central Wagon Co v Manchester Ry Co act wits  
 Oston v Langley act  
 Further Considerations.  
 Wimpenny v Haigh f c  
 In re Langlois Webb v Baker f c & snags

In re Symons Betts v Betts f c  
 In re Bloomfield Bloomfield v Bloomfield f c

## Adjourned Summonses.

In re Palin Palin v Brooks pt hd  
 In re Doowra Doowra v Faith to vary certificate  
 In re Same Same v Same appn plttf.  
 In re Same Same v Same defts to vary certificate  
 Clark v Wray Wray v Clark

## Before Mr. Justice KAY.

Causes for Trial (with witnesses.)  
 In re Stainby Stainby v Stainby act  
 Harper v Bingley act  
 In re Cart r Guest v Hill act  
 In re Hadden's Patent, 1853, No 3,096 pos  
 Jones v Coed Cas Coal Co, ld act & sms  
 Bentley v Virtue act  
 In re March, Mc Aleenay v Coming act  
 White v Middlehurst act  
 Hallett v Furne act  
 Webster v Parker act  
 Sheppard v Dalhousie act  
 Webster v Simonds act  
 Ward v Lyon act  
 Davenport v Charsley act  
 Lee v Brannan act  
 Slack v Parker act  
 Elliott v Bengal Central Ry Co act  
 Ager v Collingridge act  
 Davidson v Weston act  
 Glover v Brown issue of fact  
 King v Rent Guarantee Soc ld act  
 Hoare v Bowyer act & m f j  
 Baldock v Serjeant act  
 In re The London Fish Market & Co, adj sum  
 In re M Brown, Brown v Fairbrother, adj sum  
 In re Same, Same v Same adj sum  
 Whitehall & Soc v Harrison act  
 Curtis v Hoadley act  
 Cocks, Biddulph & Co v Carter act & m f j  
 Gee v Longcroft act  
 Trustees of C B Luddy v Peard act  
 Engel v Taylor Taylor v Engel act  
 Tantuoi v De Molli act  
 Beard v Wilkinson & Howlett act and m f j  
 Wykes v Lound act  
 Colonial Bank v Smith act  
 Duprey v Womersley act  
 Studdert v Grovenor act  
 Langton v Milner act  
 Hardy v Higgins act  
 Blaker v Blaker act  
 Chadwick v Kynaston act  
 In re Johnson Edgewood v Napier act  
 In re Wheeler Wheeler v Wheeler act  
 Johnston v Wallis act  
 Lowe v Truman act  
 Reed v Boyd act  
 Russell v Charsley act  
 Wakefield & Bank v Bannister act  
 Tindall v Barnett Hoares Hanbury & Lloyd act  
 Cayley v Hancock act  
 Miles v Blake act  
 Scholey v Marshall act  
 Capron v Sawyer act  
 Floyd v Osborne act  
 Tamblin v Tamblin act  
 Lacey v Winby act  
 Germ Milling Co ld v Robinson act  
 Munday v Moore act  
 In re Slackwood Greenwood v Garwood act  
 Mayor & Co of Preston v Fullwood Local Board act  
 Symonds v City Bank ld act  
 Vernay v Thomas act  
 Field v Turner act  
 In re Newman White v Newman act  
 Waseley v Godden act  
 Crowther v Corfe act  
 Cooke v Cutts widow act  
 Jensen v Smith act  
 Sloman v Rees act  
 Gumwood v Sprague act  
 Burgess v Hecker act  
 Cochrane v Sangster act  
 Davey v Satchell act  
 Water v Hartopp act  
 Hart v Randall act  
 Southart v Tillery Coal Co ld act  
 Wharton v Terrell act  
 Thompson v Bartlett act  
 Horlock v Drutt act



Stephen v East Indian Ry Co act  
Schofield v Solomon act  
Barker v Humphreys act  
Arnold v Scott act  
Parkinson v Iles act  
In re Witherill Witherill v Wetherill act  
Hughes v Twisdon act  
Bolton v Rees act  
Hayward v Hayward act  
Biddingsfield v Allen act & m f j  
Waight v Waight act  
Carmichael v Holdsworth act  
Varty v Isle of Wight Trading Co ld act

## Causes for Trial without Witnesses.

Bacon v Camphousen act  
In re Trufort Tafford v Blane act & m f j  
In re Jackson Wikeley v Jackson act  
In re Meynell Holmes v Meynell issue of fact  
In re Burdon Chandless v Chandless act  
Ker v Whish m f j  
Row v Payne Douthwaite & Co act  
Ingham v Routh act & m f j  
In re Wheeler Chaffey v Brading act  
Hale v Ottomian Ry Co act  
Colman v Gilbert act & m f j  
Martin v Fogg act  
Wright v Robotham act  
Harris v Turner act  
Leary v Leary act  
Dannell v Benskin m f j  
In re Winn Winn v Aldred act  
Martin v Corser act pt hd (restored)  
Bostock v Gleghorn act  
Baker v Hiscock act  
Lion v Barker m f j  
Grice v Skinnerton m f j  
Buckham v Trustees of Town & Co of Whitehaven m f j

## Further Considerations.

In re Green Green v Paterson f c  
Williams v Jones f c  
In re Maxwell Maxwell v Cartwright f c

## Adjourned Summonses.

In re Hobson Walker v Happaack pt hd  
Sacker v Taylor  
In re Broughton Broughton v Gilling  
Bulfe v Grepe Grepe v Loam  
Villareal v Unthoft  
In re Aashburner Aashburner v Ashburner  
In re Farley Harwood v Farley  
In re Clare Clare v Clare  
In re Wentworth Sims v Haldane  
Robertson v Scott  
In re Osmaston, &c. In re Wright's Settlement and Conveyancing, &c. Act

In re Peterken Peterken v Peterken  
In re Fawcett Fawcett v Fawcett  
In re Carter Carter v Carter  
In re The Argyll Coal, &c. Co and Co's Acts

In re Collins Collins v Page  
In re Wilson Wilson v Griffiths  
In re Marquis of Dunsall's Estate  
Dimond v Pennington  
In re Evelyn's Settlement and Settled Land Act

In re Baroness de Ross and Settlement of Earl and Countess of Hardwick  
Hardwick v Wilmot

Hughes v Bywater appln of deft  
Same v Same appln of pliffs  
In re Ellis & anr. to Owen & V. & P. Act, 1874

In re Bradford Blake v Vincent  
In re Bradford Bradford v Bradford  
In re Bell Bradford Bradford v Bradford

In re Price Price v Price  
Donisthorpe v Biggs

In re Bece Bece v Bece  
In re The West Kensington Estates Co ld & Co's Acts, 1862 and 1867

In re Charles Bucklehurst and Settled Land Act

In re Evans and Act 10 and 11 Vic. c. 96  
In re Price Williams v Tyler  
In re Bradfield Harris v Brunyes

In re Fausset Fausset v Johnstone  
In re The Cheshire Banking Co and Co's Acts

Parker v Brilleford  
In re Huxham, one, &c

In re Walker deed (re Jackson)  
In re Aston Davies v Aston  
In re Sparrow deed  
In re Hanson, a solicitor, &c.  
In re Anglo-African Steam Ship Co. & Co's Acts  
In re Chapman Cox v Foster  
In re Doughty, dec & Marriell Women's Property Act  
In re Felton Felton v Felton

## Before Mr. Justice CHITTY.

## Causes for Trial (with witnesses).

Lister v Norton Bros & Co ld act (S O Nov 5)

Fanshawe v Smith act and m f j  
Vallance v Nouveau Mondes Co act and counter claim

Stops v Johnson act  
Daubney v Horsley, Smith & Co act

In re Daubney dec Horsley, Smith & Co v Daubney action transferred from V C Bacon

In re G. Tidy's Estate Tidy v Cropley  
Adj'd summs with wits by order

Lewis v Brecon & Merthyr &c Ry Co act

Adkins v Clements act  
Morgan v Windover act

Victory v Stroud act  
Gosse v West act

Perry & Co ld v Turner (trading as Turner & Co) act

Pickess v Watson action (set down without pleadings by order)

Wood v Huth interpleader issue  
Eskell v Clifford act

House Property, &c, Co v The H. P. Horsemail Co, ld act

Torrett v Terrett act  
Le Blond v Curtis act set down by ord

White v White act  
In re Davison, dec, Wright v Davison act

Bigg v White act  
In re Mysore Reefs Gold Mining Co & Co's Acts, Ex parte Watson motion under a 165 to refund and account (cross-ex on affidavits) set down in witness list by order

Hollis v Musgrave act  
Lon & W. Bank ld v Taylor act  
Anderson v Epps act

In re Rees, dec, Jones v Jeffries act tried by Field, J.—re-transferred to Chitty, J.—restored by ord May 18

Earl of Abingdon v Bertie Bertie v Earl of Abingdon claim counter-claim & m f j

Thorpe v Hurt act  
Boize v Hensley act

Buchan v Hutchings & Crowley act  
R. binson trading &c v S ranahan act

Chandler v Bisset act  
Elders v Hunt act

Wright v Bennett act  
Loring v Davis & ors for trial against

deft T Davis Loring v Davis & ors for trial against deft W Young Loring v Davis & ors for trial against

all the defts except Davis & Young to be tried separately by order

Averse v Averse act  
Regents Canal City & Docks Ry Co v School B ard for London act

Wright & Marshall v Grand Junction Waterworks Co act

Colonial Bank v Hepworth act  
In re Rison dec Rison v Snamnell act

In re Bugden dec Bell v Baxter  
Bugden v Bell act claim & counter-claim

In re Chisholm dec Jobbing v Macdonald act

March a widow v March act  
Badoock v Kellers act

Keen v Phillips act  
Westm Improvement Commrs v Lon. & City Btg Co ld question of law

Wood v Wood act  
Proctor v Sir H W Tyler & ors act

Homer v Chatterly Iron Co ll Chatterly Iron Co v Homer act transferred from V C Bacon by order

Lever & Co v Haslehurst act not to be transf'd  
Pollock v Horne act

Plaakitt v Bath act  
Blakeney v Ashbrook act

De Rojas trading &c v Michael act  
Robertson v Hartopp act

Siemens Bros and Co v Lord Elphinstone act

Andrade v Patman & Fotheringham act

Bensuade v Shuttleworth act  
Schitelein v Cronmire act

In re Smith dec Viney v Smith act  
Doyle v Northumberland Avenue Hotel Co act

London Chatham & Dover Ry Co v South Eastern Ry Co act

Heynes v Stapleton act  
Tyler v Proctor for trial against deft Proctor

Forster v Martin act  
Bird v Wenn act

Hopkinson v Peruvian Guano Co act  
Bradley v Ashton & Green ld act

Baguley v Akrell act  
Rager v Brighton Gen. Omnibus Co ld act

Bridges v Bowden Bowden v Bridges  
Hearn v Bowden act

Vevers v Groen act  
In re W. Garrard dec Popplewell v Garrard act

Leitch v Abbott act  
Loney v Loney act

In re M. L. Pratt dec Pratt v Pratt (2) act on claim and counter-claim

In re E. R. Pratt dec In re J. Pratt dec In re M. L. Pratt dec Pratt v Pratt act

Sponcer v Cail, Bartlett & Co act  
Attenborough v London & Westminster Bk ld act

Williams v Colonial Bank ld act  
Williams v London Chartered Bank of Australia act & m f j

Williams v Peel River Land & Mineral Co ld act & m f j

Salaman v Straker & Co Straker v Salaman act on claim and counter-claim

Ryder v Rowley act  
Bovan v Lewis m f j wits by order

Saunders v Maisey act  
Tollpitts v Harrison act

Taylor v Lennard act  
In re Sugg dec Sugg v Sugg act

Todd v Todd act  
Non-witness Causes, Adjourned Summonses and Special Cases.

Mowatt v Castle Steel & Iron Works Co ld adj smms pt hd

In re The Ladiao, Kingston, and Sandhurst Gold Mining Co, ld adj smms

Penon v Catfield m f j  
Sheppard v Howell adj smms

In re Hollingbourne Paper Co ld (Harbour claim) adj smms

Bitton v Abconais act  
In re Northern Counties of England Fire Insce Co ld adj smms

Martin v The Wakefield &c Bank act & m f j

The Mutual Society v Wallingford adj smms to vary certificate

In re The London and Provincial Electric Lighting and Power Generating Co ld adj smms

Littlewood v Hutchinson adj smms (taxation)

Jameeson v Maskell atj smms (taxation)

In re Bridger, a Solicitor adj smms to tax bill

In re I N Bell's Estate Lake v Bell (Alcock's claim) adj smms

In re Tanno's Estate Raikes v Raikes adj smms

Schuliz v Cohen adj smms

In re Hobson's Settlement Trust Webster v Richards adj smms

The Bridgend Gas Works Co v Earl of Dunraven act

Boyes v Harvey act  
Burton v Garrett act

Parson v Woodburne act—pt hd Feb, 1883—S O for accounts &c—restored after Chief Clerk's certificate produced

In re H B Strangway's Estate Hickley v Strangways adj smms

In re Thames and Channal Steamship Navigation Co adj smms of Official Liquidator

In re Holloway's Estate Chichester v Boyes adj smms

In re Eddowes, dec Portch v Eddowes adj smms for better maintenance

In re Henson's Street Pavement Co ld (Case of J Brown & ors) adj smms

Thwaites v Wylan adj smms

In re J T Turner, dec Turner v Aitken adj smms

In re B Smith dec Jagger v Copley adj smms

Blewitt v Phillips act  
Pritchard v Jones act

In re J Morgan's Estate Hughes v Lowrie adj smms

Horlock v Wilson (Ellen Lee's claim) adj smms

In re Beecher's Estate Cave v Beecher adj smms

In re Reading Watts dec Jackson v Watts adj from Chambers on Chief Clerk's certificate

In re Fredk Sheffield & Co v Expte Pawley (taxn) adj smms

Spickett v Price (Expte Pltff) adj smms

Capital and Counties Bank ld v Bull act

In re The Netherthorpe Freehold Land Soc (claim of Jenkinson and anr) adj smms

In re Lx Conception Gold Mining Co ld (director's case) adj smms

In re T Greenwood's Estate Franklin v Greenwood adj smms

In re Geo Smith's Estate Smith v Clutton adj smms

In re Ruggles's Estate Weaver v Bateman adj smms

In re Gardner's Estate Warman v Gardner adj smms

In re Mysore Reefs Gold Mining Co ld (Bentley's case) adj smms

Clarke v Smith act & m f j

Yore v Algar adj smms

Bell v Salkeld adj smms

Barnard v Edwards adj smms

Campbell v Barrow act

Berthin Katrix v G rdon act

Wilson v Kenrick adj smms

In re Matasong and North-West Africa Co ld (Lomborg's case) adj smms

In re W B Lee's Estate Pennell v Pennell adj smms

In re Shearman's Estate Hartman v Shearman adj smms

In re Harrison & Daniel and V & P Act adj smms (licence)

In re Lyell's Settlement Trust Gordon v Lyall adj smms

Brandreth v Kirby adj smms

In re Lord Chesham's Estate adj smms

In re Baron Chesham's Settlement Trusts

Chesham v Cavendish adj smms

Bowman v Tullett act

In re C Robinson's Estate Wright v Horne adj smms

White v Woodward act

Rolls v S. B. Ry Co act

In re Jno Tandy's Estate Tandy v Frankom adjd smms

Tune v Carnochay act

Merchant Bkg Co of London v Lon & Haeseatic Bk ld act

Nutt v Monte act

In re Balmer dec Balmer v Balmer act

Mc Kenna v Jones m f j

Chapman v Wright act

Taylor v Ward act

Capital & Counties Bank v Garnad adjd smms (taxn)

Cosh v Martin act on deft's counter-claim

In re Horner's Patn. of Right for hearing

In re Saul dec Saul v Saul m f j (short)

In re French Date Coffee Co ld Expte Grimwade adjd smms

In re Roberts dec Roberts v Roberts act

## Further Considerations.

In re Spencer dec Spencer v Spencer f c

In re Symonds dec Symonds v Symon f c

Beesford v Weston f c

In re L. Turner dec Glenister v Harding f c

James v Wain f c and smms to vary Lamb v. Pollen f c

In re Hamilton dec Poole v Hamilton far con

Sherwood v Vincent f c from Chambers

In re Rogers dec Willis v Swift f c

Hammerton v Smith f o  
In re Lister dec Davies v Lister f o  
In re Bucknall dec Bucknall v Class f o  
Bell v Horne f o  
In re Dobson dec Dobson v Hussey f o  
Watson v Allen f o  
Davidson v Young f o

## Points of Law.

Cracroft v Beagin for argument by consent  
London, Chatham & Dover Ry. Co v South Eastern Ry Co for argument of question raised by pl'tf's reply by order

## Before Mr. Justice NORTH.

Causes for Trial (with witnesses).  
Heslop v Richmond act restored  
Gething v Lewis Merthyr & Co act  
In re Harvey Harvey v Lambert act  
United Telephone Co v Bassano act  
Webster v Spencer act  
Robertson v Millett act

Transferred from Justices Kay, Chitty, and Pearson for Trial only, by order dated 3rd July, 1885.

Thwaites v Wilson extris & act  
In re Hunter Hunter v Sands act  
Thomas v Ravenscroft act  
London & Westminster Loan & Co v Partridge act  
Whitworth v Peake act  
Martin v Hodgson act  
In re T W & J P Booker Phillips v Booker act  
Baker & Sons v M N Inman sued & act  
Huggins v Fox  
Sheepbridge Coal & Co v Plevins act  
Reid v Hadley act  
Smith v L & S W Ry Co act  
Williams v Dumphy act  
Pattley v Wools act  
Bransell v Groom act  
Whittington & Co v Walker act  
Ruff v Collins act  
Blagrove v Ireland act  
In re Fletcher Dore v Fletcher act  
In re Fletcher Dore v Litchfield act  
Foster v Bagan act  
Robinson v Butler act  
Baines v Vane act  
In re Wilson Wilson v Wilson act  
Buxton v Sower act  
Tonbridge Wells Benefit Building Soc v Embury act  
Hyman Bros v Helm & Co act  
Taylor v Darenth Valley Main act  
Siddle v Bond Cabbell act  
Mason v Streatham Hill & Co ld act  
Leaoyd v Goldworthy act  
Garnham v Skipper act  
Bibby v Duffy act  
Berton v Backhouse act  
Machona v Jones act  
Byass v Bettam act  
Woodward v Neale act  
In re Clough, Bradford & Bkg Co v Cure act  
Goodwin v Goodwin act  
Thomas v Jones act  
Wills v Page act  
Mould v Landin act  
In re Williams, Morgan v Williams act  
Tattam v Gibbs & Embur act  
Martin v Rock, Eytton & Co act  
Masland v Jones act  
Met Board of Works v Improved Industrial Dwellings Co ld act  
Spicer v Thomas act  
Powell v Cobb act  
Parker v Downs act  
Nolloth v Simplified Permt & Bldg Soc act  
Holmes Marine & Assoc ld v Allbright act  
Causes postponed to end of List, by consent.  
Hall v Truman, Hanbury & Co act  
Pennington v Bannan act  
Pille v Lond Investment Co ld act  
Brown v Gourand act  
In re Matthews, Hider v Powell act  
Pike v Mackrow act  
Bogster v Toms act  
Craig Chubb v Chubb Craig act  
Freeman v Bannan act  
Kynaston v Pomer act  
Bonham v Irvine act

Lewis v De Waud act  
Raimondi v G W Ry Co act  
Bedwell v Trower act  
Edison v Woodhouse act  
Bushell v Pocock act  
Shcp'and v Harris action

## Before Mr. Justice PEARSON.

Causes for Trial (with witnesses).  
Ramekill v Edwards act  
Mayor, &c, of Bristol v Cox act  
Lydney and Wigpool Ry v Bird act  
Hounston v Marquis of Sligo  
Johnson v English act  
Mayor of Kidwelly Morgan Richardson  
Otto v Steel act re-transferred  
Kerr v Gandy act  
Walker v Elmalie act  
Johnson v Starkey act  
Easton v London & Joint Stock Bk act  
Payne v Tanner act  
Pooley v Whetbam act  
Micuillo v Alt act  
In re Young's Estate Doggett v Revett act

Tyler v Hearn act  
Otto v L Sterne & Co ld act  
Elieba v Hunt act  
Snibeton Colliery Co v Worswick  
Worswick v Snibeton Colliery Co act and counterclaim  
Thomas v Doughty act  
Hays v Carter act  
Wackrill v Groom act  
Cayley v Sandycroft act  
Petrie v Oliver act  
Perry v Cochrane act  
Jones v Lockyer act  
Norman v Liardets, &c, Co act  
Howard v Palmer act  
Clark v Bray act  
Byron v Hazlitt act  
Briggs & Co v Lardour & Lambert act  
Olley v Fisher act  
Watson v Walker act  
In re Millichamp Goodale v Bullock act  
Crickmer v Freeman Laroche v Crickmer act  
Moss (trading as Slazenger & Sons) v Malings act  
Woodward v Green  
In re Trevithick Trevithick v Jenkin act  
Harrison v Lander act  
Ambrose v Hammond act  
Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co ld v Woodhouse act  
In re J Futtitt Taylor v Nicholson act  
In re Brogden Billing v Brogden act  
In re Lownds Galshtorpe v Shilcock act  
Babbage v Lyle act  
Dyke v Stephens act  
Satcliffe v Drake act  
In re H Watson Carlton v Carlton act  
Lloyd v Evans act  
Iles v Eridger act  
Delmare v Bone act  
Burr infants v Barker act  
Raddall v Curteis act  
McWean v Montgomery act  
Bell Irving v Troutbeck act  
Turnham v Garrett Whittaker & Co act  
Greig v Fowler act  
Cox v Page act  
Kelsal v Beirt act  
Marchioness of Lothian v Chetwynd  
Talbot & ors act  
In re Bodger Bodger v Bodger act  
Richardson v Dunn act  
Ecclesiastical Commrs for England v Wishes act  
Earl of Harrington v Building Sects Co ld act  
G. W. Ry Co v Sir O. H. P. Searfield act  
Minter v Bowley act  
Smyth v Cross act  
Alexander v Tunbridge Wells Improvement Commissioners act  
In re T. W. Cobb Harrison v Cobb act  
Cobb v Harrison act  
Short v Lem & West Bk ld act  
Cooper v DuBald act  
Barker v Perry act  
Roberts v Trehearn act  
Clark v Brown act  
Pitcher v Pitcher act  
Broad v Pope act

Pacy v Beal act  
Londale v Whiteley act  
Austin v Commrs of Sawers act

## Causes for Trial (without witnesses) and Adjourned Summonses (Classes II. and III.).

In re Morgan, Rees v Morgan m f j restored  
Arnold v Allen act  
Carnochan v Ireland act  
In re Cooper Cooper v Cooper adjd smms  
In re Cooper, Busby v Cooper  
Hillyard v Appleyard act  
Brown v Collinson sp o  
In re Scott Wilson v Crossley act & m f j  
In re Bickers Bickers v Bickers sp o  
Baron Dynevor v Tennant act  
Saul v Pattinson the elder act  
In re Wilson, Wilson v Cross adjd smms  
In re Price, Ferguson v Price adjd smms  
In re Roberts, Kiff v Roberts adjd smms  
In re Goodchild, Goodchild v Goodchild adjd smms  
In re Rothwell, Burton v Adamson adjd smms  
In re Chawner, Chaplin v Chawner adjd smms  
In re Baker, Rucker v Borradaile adjd smms  
In re Ivory, Chippendale v Ivory adjd smms  
In re Woodman, Woodman v Clutterbuck adjd smms  
Adie v Collins m f j  
Williams v Seamen m f j  
Lewis v Baskerville m f j  
In re Whiteley, Dalley v Topham adjd smms  
In re Pyrke, Pyrke v James ad Bond v Walford act  
In re Bellworthy Roberts v Waller adjd smms  
In re Newmarket Coles & Co adjd smms  
In re Warter Meredith v Warter adjd smms  
In re Hall Hall v Miles adjd smms  
In re Tredwell Jaffray v Tredwell adjd smms  
In re Old Feggolley v Herbert adjd smms  
In re Hall Hopkins v Hall m f j  
Acres v Acres act  
Wright v Sheffield m f j  
Mendel v Sidebottom adjd smms  
In re Cookney Day v Chaplin adjd smms  
Humphries v Humphries adjd smms  
Pagett v Houseall act  
Turner v Flockton adjd smms  
In re Chatterton Bradley v Booth adjd smms  
Creed v Thomas act  
In re Roddam Hurrell v Parson adjd smms enquires  
In re Same Same v Same adjd smms for declaration  
Steven (exor of W Steven, dec) v Forbes, Forbes & Co action  
Holden v Tipping action  
James v Parry action  
Simpkin v Moore action

## Further Considerations.

Chadwick v Chadwick fur con  
Chadwick v Chadwick adjd sm  
In re Welbourn Hunter v Burton fur con  
In re Wigley Harris v Russell fur con (short)  
In re Morgan Morgan v Francis fur con  
In re Baxter Benton v Baxter fur con  
In re Troweek Troweek v West fur con  
Pigot v Curaham fur con  
In re Thompson Hardingham v Thomson fur con  
In re Lumb Lancashire Bank ld v Lumb f o  
In re Elmer Trueft v Elmer f o  
In re Mills Mills v Miller f o  
In re Price Price v Mathias f o restored  
Firminger v Bruff f o & two summs  
Ives v Gray f o  
Evans v Haigh f o  
Castell v Foulger f o short  
Orange v Martyn f o

## Adjourned Summonses.

Class IV.  
Boswell v Coake expte plts  
Same v Same expte dft C J Bunyon  
Same v Same not before Nov 1  
Le May v Welch, Margetson & Co adjd sm  
In re a Design No 1,247 in the Registry  
Designs and registered by W H & H Le May and Patent, Design, &c Act adjd smms  
Class v Marshall adjd smms  
Moore v Simpkin adjd sm  
In re John Miles Miles v Miles adjd smms  
In re Moss Levy v Sewell adjd sm  
In re S H Cooper Butterfield v Jervas adjd sm  
In re J. Curtis & James, James, Son & James and James & James, Solrs of the Supreme Court adjd smms taxn  
In re Miles, Blake v Miles adjd smms  
In re Wood's Trusts and Expte Coms for Building Churches &c adjd smms  
In re Thorpe dec Vipont v Radcliffe adjd smms  
In re France, France v Clarke adjd smms  
Fleming v Hardcastle adjd smms  
In re Carta Para Gold Mining Co ld & Co's Acts, 1862 & 1867 adjd smms  
In re Married Women's Property Act 1882 Horn v Horn adjd smms Pltff  
In re Married Women's Property Act 1882 Horn v Horn adjd smms Dft  
In re a Contract between Dowding & Woodforde & In re V & P Act 1874 adjd smms  
In re Benson, Benson v Benson adjd smms  
Harrison v McSheenan adjd smms  
In re Imperial Land Co of Marseilles ld & Co Acts 1862 & 1867 adjd smms  
In re a Contract dated 30th March 1885 between J Shuckford and J Gardaer and V & P Act 1874 adjd smms  
In re Thos Kendall and In re V & P Act 1874 adjd smms  
In re Benson, Benson v Benson  
In re The Underbank Mills Cotton Spinning &c & Co's Acts

## QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

MICHAELMAS SITTINGS, 1885.

## New Trial Paper.

For Argument.

Set down 4th December 1884 Middlesex, Weldon (married woman) v Winslow Plaintiff in person Justice Denman  
Set down 11th December 1884 Middlesex, Weldon (married woman) v Winslow Defendant in person Justice Denman  
Set down 17th December, 1884 Middlesex Chancery Division Alexander v Long Mr Murphy Justice Manisty (Stands over for accounts to be taken in Chancery Division)  
Set down 22nd December, 1884 Middlesex Grief v Hills & anr (Laby, 3rd party) Mr C Dodd Justice Wills Motion to set aside Official Referee's Report in "Laby v Grief" to be argued with this motion  
Set down 14th February, 1885 Middlesex, Guttenberg v Bartollet Mr L Wyld Justice Grove  
Set down 25th February 1885 Derby, Poole v Ginnott Mr Hextall Justice Denman  
Set down 2nd March 1885 Liverpool, Readdy v D'Almeida Mr Gully Justice Wills  
Set down 3rd March 1885 Carlisle, Armstrong v Milburn Mr Gully Justice Day  
Set down March 6, 1885 Derby Hollingworth v Dobson Mr Graham Justice Denman



Set down March 5, 1885 Birmingham Edge v Bollean & ors Mr Graham Justice Mathew  
Set down 10th March 1885 Derby Gregory v Wright & anr Justice Denman  
Set down 12th March, 1885 Birmingham Fisher v Smith Justice Mathew  
Set down 20th March 1885 Nottingham, Procter v Webster Mr E Smith Justice Denman  
Set down 27th March 1885 Middlesex, Lott v Sugden Mr Grantham Justice Day

Set down 2nd April 1885 Middlesex, Shickle & ors v Lawrence & anr Mr B Rowlands for dft C E Lawrence Justice Stephen  
(To be continued.)

**SPECIAL PAPER.**  
For Argument.

Set down 9th May, 1885 Due 15th May 1885 Woodbridge White v Norwood Burial Board Special case before two judges  
Set down 20th May 1885 Due 9th June 1885 Munton & M Lawrie v L & S W Ry Co Special case before two judges  
Set down 3rd June 1885 Due 9th June 1885 Marsland, H & G Nichols & Co v Scottish Union Insce Co Special case before two judges  
Set down 11th June 1885 Due 19th June 1885 Field, E & Co Hall & anr v Aldridge & anr Points of law  
Set down 12th June 1885 Due 19th June 1885 Bircham & Co East London Waterworks Co v Vestry of St Mathew, Bethnal Green Special case before two judges  
Set down 18th June 1885 Due 26th June 1885 Waltons, B & Co E Huth & Co v Lamport & Holt A Gibbs & Son & ors v Same Special case before two judges  
Set down 24th June 1885 Due 30th June 1885 T W Rosmer Hamilton, Fraser & Co v Thames & Mersey Marine Insce Co ld Special case before two judges  
Set down 9th July 1885 Due 17th July 1885 C J Davis Paine v Matthews & anr Special case before two judges  
Set down 21st August 1885 Due 30th October 1885 Saunders & Co Brindley & Co v Cilgwyn Slate Co & anr Special case before two judges  
Set down 7th October 1885 Due 30th October 1885 Le Riche & Sons Affeck v Mayor, &c, of Keighley Points of law

**OPPOSED MOTIONS.**

For Judgment.

Ginnett v Whittingham heard before the Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr Justice Mathew

For Argument.

Laby v Grief motion to set aside Official Referee's report to be argued with motion for new trial, Grief v Ellis and anr, Laby 3rd party, No 4  
Bush v Chaplin motion for judgment to be argued with motion for new trial No 20  
Frodaham v Campbell & Co, motion for judgment to be argued with motion for new trial No 48  
Larbey and ors v Greenwood motion for judgment to be argued with motion for new trial No 68  
Waters v Madeley  
Phosphor Bronze Co, lmd, v Gospel Oak Iron and Galvanized Iron Wire Co  
Thomas v Jones  
In re two Solicitors as to one Solicitor Ex parte Minton  
De Bernardy v Sargent  
Keene v Watson  
Countess of Shrewsbury v Earl of Shrewsbury  
Salmon v Greaves  
Nethercott v Bonas (Bonas claimant)  
Browne v Norman

(To be continued.)

**CROWN PAPER.**

For Argument.

London—Brightmore v May & ors Mayor's Court Nisi to enter judgt for defdts or new trial Sir T Chambers, Judge & O till further order stay in meantime  
Parts of Lindsey Lincolnshire—M S & L Ry Co Caistor Union Quarter Sessions Special case, 12 & 13 Vict c 45 (reference)  
Hertfordshire—The Queen on the Prosecution of the Local Government Board v Cheshunt Local Bd Mandamus Defendant's motion for stay  
Wells—The Queen v Livett and anr Jj, &c, Wells Urban Sanitary Authority Nisi to state case Ex pte Wells Water Co (pt hd June 23rd Justices Field & Manisty)  
Wells—Wells Water Cold v Wells Urban Sanitary Authority Mag case (same)  
Middlesex, Marylebone—Bunch & Wife v G W Ry Co County Ct Nisi to enter judgt for defdts or new trial H H Judge Storer (No 30 to be taken with this)  
Middlesex, Westminster—Turner v Hamilton County Court Nisi to enter judgt for defdts or new trial H H Judge Bayley  
Middlesex, Brompton—Morgan v Percival and Wife County Court Defdts nisi for new trial  
Met Pol Dis—Vestry of St Leonard, Shoreditch v Holmes Magistrate's case  
Warwickshire, Birmingham—Dovey v Co of Proprietors of Birmingham Canal Navigs County Court Nisi to enter judgt for plt for \$50 H H Jdg Chalmers  
Derbyshire, Alfreton—Breedon v The Butterley Co County Court Nisi to enter judgt for defdts or for new trial H H Judge Woodforde  
Gloucestershire, Bristol—Wall v The Mayor & Co of Bristol and ors County Ct Nisi to enter judgt for dfts H H Judge Metcalfe  
Met Pol Dis—Perkins & Homer v Ginnell Magistrate's case  
Derbyshire—Elley v Lytle Same  
Middlesex, Cent Crim Ct—The Queen v Cruikshank Nisi for certiorari for judgt at instance of dft

(To be continued.)

Appeals from County Courts to the Divisional Court Sitting in Bankruptcy.  
In re Ellison & Daggett Ex parte Whitehead from County Court of Ashton under Lyne  
In re Wise Ex parte Wise from County Court of Croydon  
In re Hook Ex parte Gloucestershire Banking Co from County Court of Herefordshire  
In re Townsend Ex parte Clarke from County Court of Brighton  
In re Sisling Ex parte Fenton from County Court of Hanley, Burslem and Tunstall  
In re Suspira Ex parte Gompers from County Court of Brighton  
In re Barber Ex parte Stanford from County Court of Colchester  
In re Hill & Hill Ex parte Hill & Hill from County Court of Cardiff  
In re Merritt & Merritt Ex parte Parsons from County Court of Bristol

In re Beckett, H Ex parte Beckett, H from County Court of Barnet  
In re Churchward Ex parte Otto Stela from County Court of Guildford  
In re Hutchinson Ex parte Plowden & Co from County Court of Newcastle  
In re Saunders Ex parte Brading Harbour Co  
In re Robinson Ex parte Sandys from County Court of Kendal

**Matters in Bankruptcy for Hearing before Mr. Justice Cave.**

In re Spartali Expte Foscolo & Co for judgment  
In re Same Expte Credit Lyonnais for judgment  
In re Holland Expte Trustees pt hd  
In re Same Expte Nicholls v City Conservative Club ld pt hd  
In re Gillespie & Co Expte Roberts  
In re Stone Expte Lawie  
In re Taylor Expte Dyer v Feast  
In re Gregory Expte The Board of Trade  
In re Triggs & Stagg Expte Geyers & Schmidt  
In re Lindsayburne Expte Ford  
In re Zaccani Expte Andrews  
In re Taylor Expte Arthur v Feast  
In re Davies Expte Official Receiver v Goodwin  
In re Charer Expte Official Receiver v Sutherland  
In re Carlton Expte Miller & Miller  
In re Tricks Expte Charles appeal from County Court of Bristol  
In re Truninger Expte Wright v Young  
In re Stone Expte Royle v Tiley  
In re Coles Expte Barter  
In re Genesse Expte Rosenthal & ors  
In re Garnott Expte Official Receiver appeal from Nantwich County Court  
In re Wheatcraft Expte Harrison appeal from Derby County Court

**SALES OF ENSUING WEEK.**

Oct. 27.—Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, & BRIDGEWATER, at the Mart, at 2 p.m., Freehold Properties (see advertisements, Oct. 3, p. 4, and Oct. 10, p. 4).  
Oct. 28.—Messrs EDWIN FOX & BOUNFIELD, at the Mart, at 2 p.m., Freehold Properties (see advertisement, Sept. 26, p. 4).  
Oct. 29.—Messrs. HUMBERT, SON, & FLINT, at the Mart, at 2 p.m., Reversions and Policies (see advertisement, Oct. 17, p. 4).  
Oct. 30.—Messrs. BAKER & SONS, at the Mart, at 2 p.m., Freehold and Leasehold Properties (see advertisement, Oct. 17, p. 4).  
Oct. 30.—Messrs. DRIVER & Co., at the Mart, at 2 p.m., Manor of Crowland (see advertisement, this week, p. 14.)

**LONDON GAZETTES.**

**THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.**

FRIDAY, Oct. 16, 1885.

**RECEIVING ORDERS.**

Brown, John, Leyburn, Yorkshire, Farmer, Northallerton. Pet Oct 13. Ord Oct 14. Exam Oct 26 at 11.30 at the Courthouse, Northallerton  
Bryant, Richard, Neath, Glamorganshire, Licensed Victualler. Neath. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 14. Exam Oct 27 at 10.30 at Townhall, Neath  
Conell, William James Baker Graham, Southport, Lancashire, Newspaper Proprietor. Liverpool. Pet Oct 2. Ord Oct 14. Exam Oct 26 at 11 at the Court house, Victoria st, Liverpool  
Chesney, David, Wolverhampton, Licensed Victualler. Wolverhampton. Pet Oct 12. Ord Oct 12. Exam Nov 9  
De Bensaude, David, Park st, Grosvenor sq. High Court. Pet July 8. Ord Oct 12. Exam Nov 19 at 11.30 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields  
Duckitt, Charles Atkinson, Bradford, Commercial Traveller. Bradford. Pet Oct 13. Ord Oct 13. Exam Oct 27  
Ellins, Francis Henry, and John William Ellins, St Helen's, Tea Dealers. Liverpool. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 14. Exam Oct 26 at 11 at Government bldgs, Victoria st, Liverpool  
Enderby, Clark, Lincoln, out of business, Boston. Pet Sept 26. Ord Oct 14. Exam Nov 5 at 2  
Garnett, William Stawell, Liverpool, Cattle Salesman. Liverpool. Pet Sept 24. Ord Oct 13. Exam Oct 22 at 11 at the Court house, Government bldgs, Victoria st, Liverpool  
Gilroy, Susan, King's rd, South Hornsey, Manufacturer of Costumes. High Court. Pet Oct 12. Ord Oct 12. Exam Nov 20 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields  
Gray, Charles Alfred, North Shields, Shipbroker. Newcastle. Pet July 24. Ord Oct 13. Exam Oct 27  
Harris, John, Walsall Wood, Painter. Walsall. Pet Oct 10. Ord Oct 10. Exam Oct 26 at 12  
Henderson, John, Gateshead, Durham, Grocer. Newcastle. Pet Oct 12. Ord Oct 12. Exam Oct 22  
Hodkinson, Henry, Coventry, Art Metal Worker. Coventry. Pet Sept 30. Ord Oct 12. Exam Nov 2  
Hutchings, Thomas, Blackpool, Lancashire, Basketmaker. Preston. Pet Oct 8. Ord Oct 9. Exam Oct 30  
Jenkins, David, Swansea, Quarryman. Swansea. Pet Oct 13. Ord Oct 13. Exam Nov 26  
Jumeaux, Benjamin, Ambeside, Westmoreland, Surgeon. Kendal. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 14. Exam Oct 26 at 11.30 at Townhall, Kendal  
Langley, Frederick William, Northampton, Tailor. Northampton. Pet Sept 26. Ord Oct 13. Exam Nov 10  
Lloyd, Charles William, Ellesmere, Salop, Plumber. Wrexham. Pet Oct 6. Ord Oct 14. Exam Oct 27 at 12  
Martin, John Alfred, Limehouse, Builder. High Court. Pet Oct 10. Ord Oct 12. Exam Nov 19 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields  
Martin, Thomas, Gt Harwood, Lancashire, Clothworker. Blackburn. Pet Sept 24. Ord Oct 13. Exam 27 at 11.30  
Osborn, Richard, Fenchurch st, Surveyor. High Court. Pet Oct 13. Ord Oct 14. Exam Nov 19 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields  
Parish, William, Brotton, Yorkshire, Fruiterer. Stockton on Tees and Middlesborough. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 14. Exam Oct 28  
Pell, Joseph Williamson, Sheffield, Leather Merchant. Sheffield. Pet Oct 12. Ord Oct 19. Exam Nov 5 at 11.30  
Rosser, Jenkin, Resolven, nr Neath, Grocer. Neath. Pet Oct 12. Ord Oct 12. Exam Oct 23 at 12.30 at Townhall, Neath  
Stevenson, Robert, Ross, Herefordshire, Farmer. Hereford. Pet Oct 1. Ord Oct 14. Exam Nov 24  
Valentine, Thomas, Ormakirk, nr Liverpool, Joiner. Liverpool. Pet Oct 8. Ord Oct 14. Exam Oct 26 at 11 at Court house, Government bldgs, Victoria st, Liverpool  
Webb, Henry Thomas, and William Adkin Douthwaite, New Bridge st, Black-

frsars, Paper Merchants. High Court. Pet Oct 12. Ord Oct 18. Exam Nov 17 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Willmott, Thomas, Avenue rd, Southgate, Builder. High Court. Pet Sept 15. Ord Oct 12. Exam Nov 17 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Wilson, Richard Thomas, Darlington, Durham, Painter. Stockton on Tees and Middlesborough. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 14. Exam Oct 28

## RECEIVING ORDERS RESCINDED.

Owens, Morgan, Aberystwith, Cardiganhire, Shipbroker. Aberystwith. Receiving ord June 26. Rescind Oct 12

## FIRST MEETINGS.

Acton, Robert, Liverpool, Provision Dealer. Oct 26 at 3. Official Receiver, 35, Victoria st, Liverpool  
 Attenborough, Richard, Gt Queen st, Lincoln's inn fields, Ironmaster. Oct 26 at 11. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Booker, William Gerrard, Ingleham, Wilt, Farmer. Oct 24 at 1. Official Receiver, 22, High st, Swindon, Wilt  
 Brown, John, Leyburn, Yorks, Farmer. Oct 23 at 1. Railway Hotel, Northallerton  
 Calman, Albert, Aldersgate st, Furrer. Oct 26 at 2. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn  
 Chesney, David, Wolverhampton, Licensed Victualler. Oct 26 at 10. Official Receiver, St Peter's close, Wolverhampton  
 Coe, George Henry, Sheffield, Cutlery Manufacturer's Manager. Oct 26 at 1. Official Receiver, Figtrees lane, Sheffield  
 Cooper, William David, Sheffield, Musical Instrument Dealer. Oct 26 at 11. Official Receiver, Figtrees lane, Sheffield  
 Croager, Thomas Henry, Gt College st, Camden Town, Firewood Merchant. Oct 26 at 11. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn  
 Duckitt, Charles Atkinson, Bradford, Yorks, Commercial Traveller. Oct 23 at 11. Official Receiver, 31, Manor row, Bradford  
 Evans, Daniel, Resolven, nr Neath, General Dealer. Oct 24 at 10.30. Castle Hotel, Neath  
 Gates and Co, Jewin st, Woolen Merchants. Oct 26 at 12. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Gray, Charles Alfred, North Shields, Shipbroker. Oct 24 at 11. Official Receiver, Pink lane, Newcastle on Tyne  
 Grove, Willoughby, Dover st, Piccadilly, Proprietor of the Goodwood Club. Oct 23 at 2. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn  
 Harris, John, Walsall Wood, nr Walsall, Painter. Oct 26 at 11.15. Official Receiver, Bridge st, Walsall  
 Henderson, John, Gateshead, Durham, Grocer. Oct 26 at 11. Official Receiver, Pink lane, Newcastle on Tyne  
 Howland, William, Lyminge, Kent, Farmer. Oct 30 at 10. 32, St George's st, Canterbury  
 Hutchings, Thomas, Blackpool, Basket Maker. Oct 23 at 3.30. Official Receiver, Ogden's chhrs, Bridge st, Manchester  
 Jenkins, David, Swansea, Quarryman. Oct 27 at 11. 6, Rutland st, Swansea  
 Knight, John, Lander rd, Clapham, Builder. Oct 26 at 12. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn  
 Langley, Frederick William, Marefair, Northampton, Tailor. Oct 24 at 3. County ct bldgs, Northampton  
 Mallard, John Francois Louis, Bolton rd, Notting hill, no occupation. Oct 26 at 11. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn  
 Moody, William, Brighton, Tailor. Oct 23 at 11. Official Receiver, 30, Bond st, Brighton  
 Nixon, Edward, Cowpen Bewley, nr Billingham, Durham, Horse Dealer. Oct 23 at 11. Official Receiver, 8, Albert rd, Middlesborough  
 Payne, Edwin Frederick, Graham rd, Rotherhithe, Grocer. Oct 23 at 12. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn  
 Pell, William Walton, West Norwood parade, Lower Norwood, Ironmonger. Oct 23 at 12. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Phillips, Charles, Nilton, Pembrokehire, Farmer. Oct 23 at 12. County court, Pembroke Dock  
 Plunbe, Edward, Wigginton, Oxfordshire, Blacksmith. Oct 26 at 11.30. Official Receiver, 1, St Aldate's, Oxford  
 Rosser, Jenkin, Resolven, nr Neath, Grocer. Oct 24 at 2. Castle Hotel, Neath  
 Rush, Arthur, New Oxford st, Merchant. Oct 26 at 11. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Thomas, William, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, Timber Merchant. Oct 26 at 12. Official Receiver, 3, Crookherbtown, Cardiff  
 Townshend, Robert, New Swindon, Fancy Dealer. Oct 24 at 11.30. Official Receiver, High st, Swindon, Wilt  
 Travis, Walter, Twickenham, Sock Manufacturer. Oct 26 at 11. 28 and 29, St Swithin's lane  
 Tucker, John Henry, Lowestoft, Suffolk, Smack Master. Oct 24 at 1. H. P. Gould, Official Receiver, 3, King st, Norwich  
 Wilkison, William Thomas, Plymouth, Tool Merchant. Oct 23 at 3. Official Receiver, 13, Frankfort st, Plymouth  
 Williams, John, Neath, Licensed Victualler. Oct 24 at 11.30. Castle Hotel, Neath  
 Wilson, Richard Thomas, Darlington, Durham, Painter. Oct 27 at 11. Official Receiver, 8, Albert rd, Middlesborough  
 Wray, George, Ripon, Yorks, Corn Dealer. Oct 23 at 3.45. Unicorn Hotel, Ripon

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Oct 9, 1885.

Herring, Leonard, Birmingham, Hop Merchant. Oct 30 at 12. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn fields

## ADJUDICATIONS.

Beall, George, Bridlington Quay, Commission Agent. Kingston upon Hull. Pet Sept 29. Ord Oct 13  
 Brown, John, Leyburn, Yorkshire, Farmer. Northallerton. Pet Oct 13. Ord Oct 14  
 Chambers, Joseph, Bullwell, Nottingham, Plumber. Nottingham. Pet Sept 26. Ord Oct 13  
 Chesney, David, Wolverhampton, Licensed Victualler. Wolverhampton. Pet Oct 12. Ord Oct 13  
 Coulbeck, Henry Borman, sen, Cleve, Lincolnshire, Carter. Great Grimsby. Pet Sept 27. Ord Oct 9  
 Croker, Henry, Halwell, Devonshire, Innkeeper. Barnstaple. Pet Oct 7. Ord Oct 10  
 Duckitt, Charles Atkinson, Bradford, Yorkshire, Commercial Traveller. Bradford. Pet Oct 12. Ord Oct 13  
 Ellins, Francis Henry, and John William Ellins, Church st, St Helen's, Tea Dealers. Liverpool. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 14  
 Field, Edward Bernard, Wolverhampton, Glazier. Wolverhampton. Pet Oct 10. Ord Oct 13  
 Gray, Charles Alfred, North Shields, Shipbroker. Newcastle on Tyne. Pet July 24. Ord Oct 13  
 Griffiths, David, Pentre, near Swansea, Grocer. Swansea. Pet Sept 21. Ord Oct 14  
 Harris, John, Walsall Wood, near Walsall, Painter. Walsall. Pet Oct 10. Ord Oct 12  
 Harvey, Thomas, Bristol, Posting Master. Bristol. Pet Oct 8. Ord Oct 10  
 Hopkins, Henry, Stanground, Huntingdonshire, Miller. Peterborough. Pet Oct 6. Ord Oct 12  
 Joseph, Arthur Jorwerth, Hastings, Boarding-house Keeper. Hastings. Pet Sept 22. Ord Oct 7  
 Lawrence, William, Pooley Bridge, Westmoreland, Innkeeper. Carlisle. Pet Sept 30. Ord Oct 14

Lord, Charles Edward, Hereford, Plumber. Hereford. Pet Sept 21. Ord Oct 14  
 Mayson, Edward, Burcough Bridge, near Ormakirk, Draper. Liverpool. Pet Sept 21. Ord Oct 13  
 Moore, Henry James, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, Farmer. Cambridge. Pet Oct 10. Ord Oct 14  
 Parish, William, Brotton, Yorkshire, Fruiterer. Stockton on Tees and Middlesborough. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 14  
 Petty, George Smith, and James Bailey, Great Grimsby, General Dealers. Nottingham. Pet Sept 1. Ord Oct 13  
 Rogers, Thomas, and George Hubbard, Eastbourne, Builders. Lewes and Eastbourne. Pet Sept 2. Ord Oct 12  
 Ryan, George, St Benet's place, Wine Merchant. High Court. Pet Sept 2. Ord Oct 10  
 Seddon, Charles John, and Edward Samuel Seddon, Liverpool, Merchants. Liverpool. Pet June 27. Ord Oct 13  
 Strange, George, Westbourne, Bournemouth, Bootmaker. Poole. Pet Sept 25. Ord Oct 12  
 Whitmore, Thomas, Brixton road, Fruiterer. High Court. Pet Sept 21. Ord Oct 13  
 Wilson, Richard Thomas, Darlington, Durham, Painter. Stockton on Tees and Middlesborough. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 14  
 Wright, William Edward, Oakham, Rutland, Farmer. Leicester. Pet Sept 26. Ord Oct 14

## TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 1885.

## RECEIVING ORDERS.

Ambler, Helena, and Elisa Ann Ambler, Bradford, Dressmakers. Bradford. Pet Oct 16. Ord Oct 16. Exam Oct 30  
 Ambler, Susannah, Bradford, Widow. Bradford. Pet Oct 17. Ord Oct 17. Exam Nov 3  
 Barwick, Joseph Thomas, Broadstairs, Baker. Canterbury. Pet Oct 17. Ord Oct 17. Exam Oct 30  
 Baskerville, John, Barnstaple, Draper. Barnstaple. Pet Oct 9. Ord Oct 9. Exam Oct 23 at 2 at Bridge Hall, Barnstaple  
 Bryan, Joseph, Derby, Draper. Derby. Pet Oct 18. Ord Oct 18. Exam Nov 21  
 Bushby, Frederick, Worthing, Fruit Grower. Brighton. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 5 at 12  
 Caple, George James, Clevedon, Somerset, Newspaper Proprietor. Bristol. Pet Oct 17. Ord Oct 17. Exam Nov 12 at 12 at Guildhall, Bristol  
 Cartwright, Charles, Exton, Manchester, Manager. Manchester. Pet Oct 2. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 5 at 11  
 Davis, James Bowen, Cardiff, Grocer. Cardiff. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 14. Exam Nov 5 at 2  
 Davis, Emma Helen, Bath, Wardrobe Dealer. Bath. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 16. Exam Oct 29 at 11.30  
 Dewar, James, Liverpool, Berthing Clerk. Liverpool. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Oct 29 at 11 at the Court house, Government bldgs, Victoria st, Liverpool  
 Drig, Stuart, Whitechapel rd, Baker. High Court. Pet Oct 16. Ord Oct 16. Exam Nov 20 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Flower, A., Southampton row, Auctioneer. High Court. Pet Oct 1. Ord Oct 17. Exam Nov 20 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Garrett, Thomas Landon, Stratford, Buckinghamshire, Farmer. Northampton. Pet Oct 17. Ord Oct 17. Exam Nov 10  
 Holway, George, Swansea, Baker. Swansea. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 25  
 Hughes, Harry, Salop, Grocer. Wrexham. Pet Oct 9. Ord Oct 17. Exam Oct 27  
 Hussey, Morgan, Swansea, Jeweller. Swansea. Pet Oct 16. Ord Oct 17. Exam Nov 20  
 Jacklin, Thomas Joseph Ham, Brighton, Builder. Brighton. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 14. Exam Nov 5 at 12  
 Jarvis, Robert, Burnage, Lancashire, Hat Dealer. Stockport. Pet Sept 30. Ord Oct 15. Exam Oct 30 at 12.30  
 Langdon, Henry, Weston super Mare, out of business. Bridgwater. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 3 at 11  
 Lewis, Abraham, Newcastle on Tyne, Jeweller. Newcastle on Tyne. Pet Oct 6. Ord Oct 17. Exam Oct 29  
 March, John, Marlborough, Wilt, Grocer. Swindon. Pet Oct 16. Ord Oct 16. Exam Dec 9 at 2  
 Needle, Sophia, Tranquil terr, Baker's lane, Ealing, Licensed Victualler. Brentford. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 17  
 Noar, David Henry, Rochdale, Lancashire, Corn Merchant. Oldham. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 10 at 11.30  
 Owens, William, Treorkey, Glamorganshire, Tailor. Pontypridd. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 16. Exam Nov 3 at 2  
 Page, William Henry, Gorleston, Suffolk, Shipwright. Gt Yarmouth. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 16 at 2.30 at Townhall, Gt Yarmouth  
 Parfett, George, Earlsfield rd, Wandsworth Common, Builder. Wandsworth. Pet Sept 14. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 19  
 Parsons, Fred Alfred, Plymouth, Cardboard Box Manufacturer. East Stonehouse. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 6 at 12  
 Pearce, Armine W., East Molesey, Gentlemen. High Court. Pet Sept 23. Ord Oct 17. Exam Nov 19 at 11.30, at 34, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Perrott, John, Ferndale, Glam., Grocer. Pontypridd. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 3 at 3  
 Pledger, William, Acton rd, Acton, out of business. Brentford. Pet Oct 13. Ord Oct 13. Exam Nov 10 at 2  
 Rees, Henry Edward, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, Innkeeper. Newton. Pet Oct 10. Ord Oct 16. Exam Oct 28  
 Richardson, Hester Anna, Altrincham, Cheshire, Milliner. Manchester. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 5 at 11  
 Robbins, Richard, and Edward Bloxsome, Edward, Launceston, Cornwall, Bootmakers. East Stonehouse. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 9 at 12  
 Robertson, Violet Duncan, Cambridge place, Lodging house Keeper. High Court. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 17 at 11.30, at 34, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Schrieber, George, High st, Hounslow, Mineral Water Manufacturer. Brentford. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 17 at 2  
 Seddon, William, Liverpool, Paint Dealer. Liverpool. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Oct 26 at 11, at Court house, Government buildings, Victoria st, Liverpool  
 Spencer, Walter, and Henry Benjamin Spencer, Nottingham, Painters. Nottingham. Pet Oct 16. Ord Oct 16. Exam Nov 17  
 Studd, Joshua Darnborough, Huddersfield, Agent. Huddersfield. Pet Oct 17. Ord Oct 17. Exam Nov 21  
 Tavenor, Joseph, Basingstoke, Commercial Traveller. Winchester. Pet Oct 16. Ord Oct 16. Exam Nov 11 at 10  
 Thompson, Simeon, Hoxton st, Hoxton, Cheesemonger. High Court. Pet Oct 16. Ord Oct 16. Exam Nov 14 at 11 at 34, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Tyler, William Henry, Worcester, Boot Manufacturer. Worcester. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Oct 31 at 11.30  
 Veal, Jesse, Willenhall, Staffordshire, Grocer. Wolverhampton. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 16  
 Wild, Sarah, Bradford, Yorks, Shoemsmith. Bradford. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 16. Exam Oct 27  
 Willella, George, Stourport, Worcestershire, Licensed Victualler. Kidderminster. Pet Oct 10. Ord Oct 10. Exam Oct 23 at 2.15 at Townhall, Kidderminster  
 Wilson, Elizabeth, North Shields, Shipowner. Newcastle on Tyne. Pet Sept 24. Ord Oct 16. Exam Oct 27



Woodliff, Charles Edmund, Bradford, Yorks, Grocer. Bradford. Pet Oct 16. Ord Oct 17. Exam Oct 20.  
 Wormald, David, jun, Telford rd, Camberwell, Gent. High Court. Pet Feb 4. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 24 at 24, Lincoln's inn fields.  
 Wormald, Walter G. Fentiman rd, South Lambeth, Builder. High Court. Pet Sept 25. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 17 at 11 at 24, Lincoln's inn fields.  
 Wrigley, Mary Ann, Manchester, Upholsterers' Trimming Manufacturer. Manchester. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15. Exam Nov 5 at 11.  
 The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of October 2.

Betts, John Maximilian, and Henry John Block, St John's lane, St John's st, Clerkenwell, Provision Agents. High Court. Pet Sept 11. Ord Sept 23. Ord Nov 11 at 11.30 at 24, Lincoln's inn fields.

## FIRST MEETINGS.

Bastow, John, Barnstaple, Draper. Oct 29 at 10.15. Mr. George Otton, the Strand, Barnstaple.  
 Betts, John Maximilian, and Henry John Block, St John's lane, St John's st, Clerkenwell, Provision Agents. Oct 29 at 2. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.  
 Bissell, Thomas, Cranham rd, South Bermondsey, Gun Manufacturer. Oct 29 at 12. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn.  
 Bryan, Joseph, Derby, Draper. Oct 30 at 3. Official Receiver, St James's chhrs, Derby.  
 Bryant, Richard, Neath, Glamorganshire, Licensed Victualler. Oct 28 at 10.30. Castle Hotel, Neath.  
 Bushby, Frederick, Worthing, Fruit Grower. Oct 30 at 2.50. Official Receiver, 20, Bond st, Brighton.  
 Cartwright, Charles Exton, Manchester, Manager. Nov 10 at 11.30. Official Receiver, Bridge st, Manchester.  
 Eley, George, Barnsley, late Shopkeeper. Oct 28 at 11.30. Official Receiver, 3, Eastgate, Barnsley.  
 Garrett, Thomas Landon, Penny Stratford, Bucks, Farmer. Oct 31 at 12. County Court bldgs, Northampton.  
 Goldenson, Emanuel, Cardiff, Furniture Dealer. Oct 28 at 12. Bankruptcy bldgs, Portugal st, Lincoln's inn.  
 Hamilton, William Cowey, Chester le Street, Durham, Mineral Water Manufacturer. Oct 27 at 12.45. Three Tuns Hotel, Durham.  
 Hodgkinson, Henry, Coventry, Art Metal Maker. Oct 30 at 11. Edward Thomas Peirson, Official Receiver, 17, Hertford st, Coventry.  
 Holway, George, Swansea, Baker. Oct 27 at 2. 6, Rutland st, Swansea.  
 Husey, Morgan, Swansea, Jeweller. Oct 31 at 11. 6, Rutland st, Swansea.  
 Jacklin, Thomas Joseph Ham, Brighton, Builder. Oct 29 at 2.30. Official Receiver, 33, Bond st, Brighton.  
 Jumeaux, Benjamin, Ambleside, Westmoreland, Surgeon. Oct 27 at 12. Registrar, County Court, Ambleside.  
 Kendal, John, Lancaster, Joiner. Oct 20 at 2.15. King's Arms Hotel, Kendal.  
 Langdon, Henry, Somersetshire, out of business. Oct 27 at 11. Bristol Arms Hotel, High st, Bridgwater.  
 Lewis, Abraham, Newcastle on Tyne, Jeweller. Oct 31 at 11. Official Receiver, Pink lane, Newcastle on Tyne.  
 Machin, Joseph, Knotty Ash, Lancashire, Licensed Victualler. Oct 28 at 3.30. Official Receiver, 25, Victoria st, Liverpool.  
 Martin, Thomas, Gt Harwood, Lancashire, Clothworker. Oct 27 at 1. County Court house, Blackburn.  
 Nightingale, L. R., St Paul's churchyard, Clerk in General Post Office. Oct 28 at 12. 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn fields.  
 Near, David Henry, Rochdale, Lancashire, Corn Merchant. Oct 29 at 3. Townhall, Rochdale.  
 Parsons, Fred Alfred, Plymouth, Cardboard Box Manufacturer. Oct 27 at 11. Official Receiver, 18, Frankfort st, Plymouth.  
 Perrott, John, Farnley, Glamorganshire, Grocer. Oct 29 at 12. Official Receiver, Merchor Tydfil.  
 Read, Charles, High st, Putney, Boot Maker. Oct 28 at 2. Official Receiver, 100, Victoria st, Westminster.  
 Rees, Henry Edward, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, Innkeeper. Oct 30 at 1. Official Receiver, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.  
 Richardson, Hester Anna, Altrincham, Cheshire, Milliner. Nov 5 at 3.30. Official Receiver, Ogden's chhrs, Bridge st, Manchester.  
 Smith, John, Sheffield rd, Barnsley, Clogger. Oct 28 at 12. Official Receiver, 3, Eastgate, Barnsley.  
 Tyler, William Henry, Worcester, Boot Manufacturer. Oct 29 at 3. Official Receiver, Worcester.  
 Valentine, Thomas, Ormskirk, nr Liverpool, Joiner. Oct 28 at 3. Official Receiver, 25, Victoria st, Liverpool.  
 Veal, Jesse, Willenhall, Staffordshire, Grocer. Oct 28 at 4. Official Receiver, St Peter's close, Wolverhampton.  
 Willets, George, Stourport, Worcestershire, Licensed Victualler. Oct 28 at 3. Messrs Miller and J. J. Corbett, Solicitors, Kidderminster.  
 Wilson, Elizabeth, North Shields, Shipowner. Oct 29 at 2.30. Official Receiver, Pink lane, Newcastle on Tyne.  
 Wrigley, Mary Ann, Manchester, Upholsterers' Trimming Manufacturer. Nov 5 at 3.45. Official Receiver, Ogden's chhrs, Bridge st, Manchester.

## ADJUDICATIONS.

Ambler, Helena, and Eliza Ann Ambler, Bradford, Dressmakers. Bradford. Pet Oct 16. Ord Oct 16.  
 Ambler, Susannah, Bradford, Yorkshire, Widow. Bradford. Pet Oct 17. Ord Oct 17.  
 Ashwin, Thomas Smith, Weymouth, Dorset, Gent. Dorchester. Pet Sept 22. Ord Oct 17.  
 Beattie, John, Sunderland, Licensed Victualler. Sunderland. Pet Sept 28. Ord Oct 14.  
 Carpenter, William John, jun, Queen Victoria st, Oil Merchant. High Court. Pet Sept 29. Ord Oct 16.  
 Chambers, John, Oldbury, Worcestershire, Grocer. Oldbury. Pet Sept 22. Ord Oct 16.  
 Davis, Emma Helen, Bath, Wardrobe Dealer. Bath. Pet Oct 16. Ord Oct 16.

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Dibb, Charles, Kingston on Hull, Grocer's Assistant. Kingston on Hull. Pet Oct 8. Ord Oct 16.  
 Durham, Charles, Pennyfields, Poplar, Ironmonger. High Court. Pet Sept 22. Ord Oct 17.  
 Gains, Alfred, Birmingham, Tea Dealer. Birmingham. Pet Sept 29. Ord Oct 15.  
 Garrett, Thomas Landon, Penny Stratford, Buckinghamshire, Farmer. Northampton. Pet Oct 17. Ord Oct 17.  
 Gray, George Henry, Sheffield, Fruit Merchant. Sheffield. Pet Sept 24. Ord Oct 17.  
 Griffiths, Edwin John, and George Harris Griffiths, Bath, Grocers. Bath. Pet Sept 26. Ord Oct 15.  
 Groom, John, Chester, Wine Merchant. Chester. Pet Sept 26. Ord Oct 14.  
 Gunther, Frederick, Jewin crescent, Merchant. High Court. Pet Sept 25. Ord Oct 15.  
 Hrilman, Theresa, Manchester, Outfitter. Manchester. Pet Sept 16. Ord Oct 15.  
 Jackson, Sydney William, Plymouth, Watchmaker. East Stonehouse. Pet Sept 28. Ord Oct 15.  
 Jarrett, Horace, Folkestone, Grocer. Canterbury. Pet Sept 28. Ord Oct 16.  
 Kitcher, John, Sway, Hampshire, Publican. Southampton. Pet Sept 18. Ord Oct 16.  
 Lacey, William Randolph, Barking, Essex, Contractor. Chelmsford. Pet Feb 21. Ord Oct 5.  
 Lewis, Abraham, Newcastle on Tyne, Jeweller. Newcastle on Tyne. Pet Oct 6. Ord Oct 17.  
 Lloyd, Charles William, Eilersmere, Salop, Plumber. Wrexham. Pet Oct 6. Ord Oct 14.  
 March, John, Marlborough, Wiltshire, Grocer. Swindon. Pet Oct 16. Ord Oct 16.  
 McLaren, Alexander, Barnes, High Court. Pet July 17. Ord Oct 16.  
 McLeod, John, Castlemorton, Worcestershire, Grocer. Worcester. Pet Oct 9. Ord Oct 16.  
 Moody, William, Brighton, Sussex, Tailor. Brighton. Pet Oct 10. Ord Oct 17.  
 Morris, John, Swansea, Licensed Victualler. Swansea. Pet Oct 2. Ord Oct 17.  
 Murray, Thomas, Ramsgate, Fishmonger. Canterbury. Pet Sept 30. Ord Oct 16.  
 Newman, John, and John Joseph Newman, Cardiff, Plumbers. Cardiff. Pet Sept 14. Ord Oct 15.  
 Nulton, John Francis, Dartmouth, no occupation. East Stonehouse. Pet Oct 1. Ord Oct 15.  
 Parker, Arthur, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, Carrier. Colchester. Pet Sept 8. Ord Oct 16.  
 Panton, Florence Georgina, and Robert Jago, Wood st, Trimming Manufacturers. High Court. Pet Sept 22. Ord Oct 17.  
 Perrott, John, Farnley, Glamorganshire, Grocer. Pontypridd. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 17.  
 Richardson, Hester Anna, Altrincham, Cheshire, Milliner. Manchester. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15.  
 Shawcroft, John, West Hallam, Derby, Colliery Manager. Derby. Pet Sept 21. Ord Oct 16.  
 Stead, Joshua Darnborough, Huddersfield, Agent. Huddersfield. Pet Oct 17. Ord Oct 17.  
 Sterlicher, William, Flaxton, Yorkshire, Farmer. York. Pet Sept 26. Ord Oct 12.  
 Tins, James Richard, Brilles, Warwickshire, Farmer. Banbury. Pet Sept 25. Ord Oct 15.  
 Tippetts, Alfred Charles, Horfield, Gloucestershire, Grocer. Bristol. Pet Sept 29. Ord Oct 15.  
 Travis, Walter, Twickenham, Sock Manufacturer. Brentford. Pet Sept 22. Ord Oct 16.  
 Troughton, Michael, Birstal, Yorkshire, Licensed Victualler. Bradford. Pet Aug 7. Ord Oct 13.  
 Twigg, Walter, Sheffield, Butcher. Sheffield. Pet Sept 23. Ord Oct 17.  
 Veal, Jesse, Willenhall, Staffordshire, Grocer. Wolverhampton. Pet Oct 14. Ord Oct 15.  
 Westover, James, Tysson st, Bethnal green, Weaver. High Court. Pet June 26. Ord Oct 17.  
 Wild, Sarah, Bradford, Yorks, Shoemakersmith. Bradford. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 16.  
 Wills, Samuel George, Tottenham et rd, Bootmaker. High Court. Pet Sept 26. Ord Oct 16.  
 Woodliff, Charles Edmund, Bradford, Yorks, Grocer. Bradford. Pet Oct 16. Ord Oct 17.  
 Wrigley, Mary Ann, Manchester, Upholsterers' Trimming Manufacturer. Manchester. Pet Oct 15. Ord Oct 15.

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THE

PUBLIC GENERAL STATUTES.

48 & 49 VICTORIÆ, 1884-5.

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STATUTES OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE ONLY ARE SET OUT AT LENGTH.

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LONDON: 27, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

—  
1885.

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ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE

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# THE PUBLIC GENERAL STATUTES, 1884-5.

48 & 49 VICTORIÆ.

[STATUTES OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE ONLY ARE SET OUT AT LENGTH.]

## CAP. I.

An Act to grant to Her Majesty additional Rates of Income Tax. [1st December 1884.]

## CAP. II.

An Act to apply the sum of Two million and forty-nine thousand pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. [6th December 1884.]

## CAP. III.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Representation of the People of the United Kingdom. [6th December 1884.]

Be it enacted, &c. :

### Preliminary.

1. *Short title of Act.*] This Act may be cited as the Representation of the People Act, 1884.

### Extension of the Household and Lodger Franchise.

2. *Uniform household and lodger franchise.*] A uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise at elections shall be established in all counties and boroughs throughout the United Kingdom, and every man possessed of a household qualification or a lodger qualification shall, if the qualifying premises be situate in a county in England or Scotland, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election for such county, and if the qualifying premises be situate in a county or borough in Ireland, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election for such county or borough.

3. *Tenure of house by office or service not to invalidate vote.*] Where a man himself inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, and the dwelling-house is not inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in such office, service, or employment, he shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act and of the Representation of the People Acts to be an inhabitant occupier of such dwelling-house as a tenant.

### Prohibition of Multiplication of Votes.

4. *Restriction on jagot votes.*] Subject to the saving in this Act for existing voters, the following provisions shall have effect with reference to elections:

- (1.) A man shall not be entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of the ownership of any rentcharge except the owner of the whole of the tithe rentcharge of a rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice to which an apportionment of tithe rentcharge shall have been made in respect of any portion of tithes.
- (2.) Where two or more men are owners either as joint tenants or as tenants in common of an estate in any land or tenement, one of

such men, but not more than one, shall, if his interest is sufficient to confer on him a qualification as a voter in respect of the ownership of such estate, be entitled (in the like cases and subject to the like conditions as if he were the sole owner) to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election.

Provided that where such owners have derived their interest by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or will, or where they occupy the land or tenement, and are bonâ fide engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon, each of such owners whose interest is sufficient to confer on him a qualification as a voter shall be entitled (in the like cases and subject to the like conditions as if he were sole owner) to be registered as a voter in respect of such ownership, and when registered to vote at an election, and the value of the interest of each such owner where not otherwise legally defined shall be ascertained by the division of the total value of the land or tenement equally among the whole of such owners.

### Assimilation of Occupation Qualification.

5. *Assimilation of occupation qualification.*] Every man occupying any land or tenement in a county or borough in the United Kingdom of a clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds shall be entitled to be registered as a voter and when registered to vote at an election for such county or borough in respect of such occupation subject to the like conditions respectively as a man is, at the passing of this Act, entitled to be registered as a voter and to vote at an election for such county in respect of the county occupation franchise, and at an election for such borough in respect of the borough occupation franchise.

### Supplemental Provisions.

6. *Voter not to vote for county in respect of occupation of property in borough.*] A man shall not by virtue of this Act be entitled to be registered as a voter or to vote at any election for a county in respect of the occupation of any dwelling-house, lodgings, land, or tenement, situate in a borough.

7. *Definition of household and lodger qualification and other franchises, and application of enactments relating thereto.*] (1.) In this Act the expression "a household qualification" means, as respects England and Ireland, the qualification enacted by the third section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, and the enactments amending or affecting the same, and the said section and enactments, so far as they are consistent with this Act, shall extend to counties in England and to counties and boroughs in Ireland.

(2.) In the construction of the said enactments, as amended and applied to Ireland, the following dates shall be substituted for the dates therein mentioned, that is to say, the twentieth day of July for the fifteenth day of July, the first day of

July for the twentieth day of July, and the first day of January for the fifth day of January.

(3.) The expression "a lodger qualification" means the qualification enacted, as respects England, by the fourth section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, and the enactments amending or affecting the same, and as respects Ireland, by the fourth section of the Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868, and the enactments amending or affecting the same, and the said section of the English Act of 1867, and the enactments amending or affecting the same, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, extend to counties in England, and the said section of the Irish Act of 1868, and the enactments amending or affecting the same, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, extend to counties in Ireland; and sections five and six and twenty-two and twenty-three of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, so far as they relate to lodgings, shall apply to Ireland, and for the purpose of such application the reference in the said section six to the Representation of the People Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be made to the Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868, and in the said section twenty-two of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, the reference to section thirteen of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, shall be construed to refer to the enactments of the Registration Acts in Ireland relating to the making out, signing, publishing, and otherwise dealing with the lists of voters, and the reference to the Parliamentary Registration Acts shall be construed to refer to the Registration Acts in Ireland, and the following dates shall be substituted in Ireland for the dates in that section mentioned, that is to say, the twentieth day of July for the last day of July, and the fourteenth day of July for the twenty-fifth day of July, and the word "overseers" shall be construed to refer in a county to the clerk of the peace, and in a borough to the town clerk.

(4.) The expression "a household qualification" means, as respects Scotland, the qualification enacted by the third section of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868, and the enactments amending or affecting the same, and the said section and enactments shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, extend to counties in Scotland, and for the purpose of the said section and enactments the expression "dwelling-house" in Scotland means any house or part of a house occupied as a separate dwelling, and this definition of a dwelling-house shall be substituted for the definition contained in section fifty-nine of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868.

(5.) The expression "a lodger qualification" means, as respects Scotland, the qualification enacted by the fourth section of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868, and the enactments amending or affecting the same, and the said section and enactments, so far as they are consistent with this Act, shall extend to counties in Scotland.

(6.) The expression "county occupation fran-

chise" means, as respects England, the franchise enacted by the sixth section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867; and as respects Scotland, the franchise enacted by the sixth section of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868; and as respects Ireland, the franchise enacted by the first section of the Act of the session of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine.

(7.) The expression "borough occupation franchise" means, as respects England, the franchise enacted by the twenty-seventh section of the Act of the session of the second and third years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter forty-five; and as respects Scotland, the franchise enacted by the eleventh section of the Act of the session of the second and third years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-five; and as respects Ireland the franchise enacted by section five of the Act of the session of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine, and the third section of the Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868.

(8.) Any enactments amending or relating to the county occupation franchise or borough occupation franchise other than the sections in this Act in that behalf mentioned shall be deemed to be referred to in the definition of the county occupation franchise and the borough occupation franchise in this Act mentioned.

8. Definition of "Representation of the People Acts" and "Registration Acts."] (1.) In this Act the expression "the Representation of the People Acts" means the enactments for the time being in force in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively relating to the representation of the people, inclusive of the Registration Acts as defined by this Act.

(2.) The expression "the Registration Acts" means the enactments for the time being in force in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, relating to the registration of persons entitled to vote at elections for counties and boroughs, inclusive of the Rating Acts as defined by this Act.

(3.) The expressions "the Representation of the People Acts" and "the Registration Acts" respectively, where used in this Act, shall be read distributively in reference to the three parts of the United Kingdom as meaning in the case of each part the enactments for the time being in force in that part.

(4.) All enactments of the Registration Acts which relate to the registration of persons entitled to vote in boroughs in England in respect of a household or a lodger qualification, and in boroughs in Ireland in respect of a lodger qualification, shall, with the necessary variations and with the necessary alterations of precepts, notices, lists, and other forms, extend to counties as well as to boroughs.

(5.) All enactments of the Registration Acts which relate to the registration in counties and boroughs in Ireland of persons entitled to vote in respect of the county occupation franchise and the borough occupation franchise respectively, shall, with the necessary variations and with the necessary alterations of precepts, notices, lists, and other forms, extend respectively to the registration in counties and boroughs in Ireland of persons entitled to vote in respect of the household qualification conferred by this Act.

(6.) In Scotland all enactments of the Registration Acts which relate to the registration of persons entitled to vote in burghs, including the provisions relating to dates, shall, with the necessary variations, and with the necessary alterations of notices and other forms, extend and apply to counties as well as to burghs; and the enactments of the said Acts which relate to the registration of persons entitled to vote in counties shall, so far as inconsistent with the enactments so applied, be repealed: Provided that in counties the valuation rolls, registers, and lists shall continue to be arranged in parishes as heretofore.

9. Definition and application of Rating Acts.] (1.) In this Act the expression "the Rating Acts" means the enactments for the time being in force in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, relating to the placing of the names of occupiers on the rate book, or other enactments relating to rating in so far as they are auxiliary to or deal

with the registration of persons entitled to vote at elections; and the expression "the Rating Acts" where used in this Act shall be read distributively in reference to the three parts of the United Kingdom as meaning in the case of each part the Acts in the time being in force in that part.

(2.) In every part of the United Kingdom it shall be the duty of the overseers annually, in the months of April and May, or one of them, to inquire or ascertain with respect to every hereditament which comprises any dwelling-house or dwelling-houses within the meaning of the Representation of the People Acts, whether any man, other than the owner or other person rated or liable to be rated in respect of such hereditament, is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of his being an inhabitant occupier of any such dwelling-house, and to enter in the rate book the name of every man so entitled, and the situation or description of the dwelling-house in respect of which he is entitled, and for the purposes of such entry a separate column shall be added to the rate book.

(3.) For the purpose of the execution of such duty, the overseers may serve on the person who is the occupier or rated or liable to be rated in respect of such hereditament, or on some agent of such person concerned in the management of such hereditament, the requisition specified in the Third Schedule to this Act requiring that the form in that notice be accurately filled up and returned to the overseers within twenty-one days after such service; and if any such person or agent on whom such requisition is served fails to comply therewith, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and any overseer who fails to perform his duty under this section shall be deemed guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the Registration Acts, and shall be liable to be fined accordingly a sum not exceeding forty shillings for each default.

(4.) The notice under this section may be served in manner provided by the Representation of the People Acts with respect to the service on occupiers of notice of non-payment of rates, and, where a body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, is rated, shall be served on the secretary or agent of such body of persons; and where the hereditament by reason of belonging to the Crown or otherwise is not rated, shall be served on the chief local officer having the superintendence or control of such hereditament.

(5.) In the application of this section to Scotland the expression rate book means the valuation roll, and where a man entered on the valuation roll by virtue of this section inhabits a dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, there shall not be entered in the valuation roll any rent or value against the name of such man as applicable to such dwelling-house, nor shall any such man by reason of such entry become liable to be rated in respect of such dwelling-house.

(6.) The proviso in section two of the Act for the valuation of lands and heritages in Scotland passed in the session of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-one, and section fifteen of the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868, shall be repealed: Provided that in any county in Scotland the commissioners of supply, or the parochial board of any parish, or any other rating authority entitled to impose assessments according to the valuation roll, may, if they think fit, levy such assessments in respect of lands and heritages separately let for a shorter period than one year or at a rent not amounting to four pounds per annum in the same manner and from the same persons as if the names of the tenants and occupiers of such lands and heritages were not inserted in the valuation roll.

(7.) In Ireland where the owner of a dwelling-house is rated instead of the occupier, the occupier shall nevertheless be entitled to be registered as a voter, and to vote under the same conditions under which an occupier of a dwelling-house in England is entitled in pursuance of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, and the Acts amending the same, to be registered as a voter, and to vote where the owner is rated, and the enactments referred to in the First Schedule to this Act shall apply to Ireland accordingly, with the modifications in that schedule mentioned.

(8.) Both in England and Ireland where a man

inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, and is deemed for the purposes of this Act and of the Representation of the People Acts to be an inhabitant occupier of such dwelling-house as a tenant, and another person is rated or liable to be rated for such dwelling-house, the rating of such other person shall for the purposes of this Act and of the Representation of the People Acts be deemed to be that of the inhabitant occupier: and the several enactments of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, and other Acts amending the same referred to in the First Schedule to this Act shall for those purposes apply to such inhabitant occupier, and in the construction of those enactments the word "owner" shall be deemed to include a person actually rated or liable to be rated as aforesaid.

(9.) In any part of the United Kingdom where a man inhabits a dwelling-house in respect of which no person is rated by reason of such dwelling-house belonging to or being occupied on behalf of the Crown, or by reason of any other ground of exemption, such person shall not be disentitled to be registered as a voter, and to vote by reason only that no one is rated in respect of such dwelling-house, and that no rates are paid in respect of the same, and it shall be the duty of the persons making out the rate book or valuation roll to enter any such dwelling-house as last aforesaid in the rate book or valuation roll, together with the name of the inhabitant occupier thereof.

10. Saving.] Nothing in this Act shall deprive any person (who at the date of the passing of this Act is registered in respect of any qualification to vote for any county or borough,) of his right to be from time to time registered and to vote for such county or borough in respect of such qualification in like manner as if this Act had not passed.

Provided that where a man is so registered in respect of the county or borough occupation franchise by virtue of a qualification which also qualifies him for the franchise under this Act, he shall be entitled to be registered in respect of such latter franchise only.

Nothing in this Act shall confer on any man who is subject to any legal incapacity to be registered as a voter or to vote, any right to be registered as a voter or to vote.

11. Construction of Act.] This Act, so far as may be consistently with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the Representation of the People Acts as defined by this Act; and the expressions "election," "county," and "borough," and other expressions in this Act and in the enactments applied by this Act, shall have the same meaning as in the said Acts.

Provided that in this Act and the said enactments—

The expression "overseers" includes assessors, guardians, clerks of unions, or other persons by whatever name known, who perform duties in relation to rating or to the registration of voters similar to those performed in relation to such matters by overseers in England.

The expression "rentcharge" includes a fee farm rent, a feu duty in Scotland, a rent seek, a chief rent, a rent of assize, and any rent or annuity granted out of land.

The expression "land or tenement" includes any part of a house separately occupied for the purpose of any trade, business, or profession, and that expression, and also the expression "hereditament," when used in this Act, in Scotland includes "lands and heritages."

The expressions "joint tenants" and "tenants in common" shall include "pro indiviso proprietors."

The expression "clear yearly value" as applied to any land or tenement means in Scotland the annual value as appearing in the valuation roll, and in Ireland the net annual value at which the occupier of such land or tenement was rated under the last rate for the time being, under the Act of the session of the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-six, or any Acts amending the same.

12. Repeal of certain superseded sections.] Whereas the franchises conferred by this Act are in substitution for the franchises conferred by the enactments mentioned in the first and second parts of the Second Schedule hereto, be it enacted that the



Acts mentioned in the first part of the said Second Schedule shall be repealed to the extent in the third column of that part of the said schedule mentioned except in so far as relates to the rights of persons saved by this Act; and the Acts mentioned in the second part of the said Second Schedule shall be repealed to the extent in the third column of that part of the said schedule

mentioned except in so far as relates to the rights of persons saved by this Act and except in so far as the enactments so repealed contain conditions made applicable by this Act to any franchise enacted by this Act.

13. *Commencement of Act.*] This Act shall commence and come into operation on the first day of

January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five: Provided that the register of voters in any county or borough in Scotland made in the last-mentioned year shall not come into force until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and until that day the previous register of voters shall continue in force.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

## ENACTMENTS APPLIED TO IRELAND.

[Section 9.]

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Enactments applied.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 41.	The Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869.	Section seven; section eight; section nine; section ten, and the enactment of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, therein referred to; section nineteen; section twenty, so far as regards the definition of the word "owner."
41 & 42 Vict. c. 26.	The Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878.	Section fourteen.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 10.	The Assessed Rates Act, 1879.	The whole Act.

## MODIFICATIONS.

Any penalty recoverable on summary conviction may be recovered in accordance with the law relating to summary convictions in Ireland. In the above-mentioned enactment of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the thirty-first day of December shall be substituted for the fifth day of January, the first day of May for the first day of June, and the twentieth day of May for the twentieth day of June.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

## PART I.

[Section 12.]

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 45.	An Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales.	Section twenty, the words "or who shall occupy as tenant any lands or tenements for which he shall be bona fide liable to a yearly rent of not less than fifty pounds."
2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 65.	An Act to amend the Representation of the People in Scotland.	Section nine, the words "or where such tenant shall, for the foresaid period of twelve months, have been in the actual personal occupancy of any such subject, where the yearly rent is not less than fifty pounds, or where the tenant, whatever the rent may be, has truly paid for his interest in such subject a price, grassum, or consideration of not less than three hundred pounds."

## PART II.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 45.	An Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales.	Section twenty-seven.
2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 65.	An Act to amend the Representation of the People in Scotland.	Section eleven, from the beginning of the section to the words "sixth day of April then next preceding" inclusive.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 69.	An Act to amend the Laws which regulate the Qualification and Registration of Parliamentary Voters in Ireland, and to alter the Law for rating Immediate Lessors of Premises to the Poor Rate in certain Boroughs.	Sections one and five.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 102.	The Representation of the People Act, 1867.	Section six.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 48.	The Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868.	Section six.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 49.	The Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1868.	Section three.

## THIRD SCHEDULE.

## FORM OF REQUISITION BY OVERSEERS REQUIRING NAMES OF INHABITANT OCCUPIERS.

[Section 9.]

To E.F.

You are hereby required to fill up accurately the underwritten form.

If this form is not returned to [us], accurately filled up, within twenty-one days after the service hereof, you will be liable, under the Representation of the People Act, 1884, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Dated this                      day of                      18                      .

A.B.  
C.D.

Overseers [or assistant overseer] for the parish of

## Form of Return.

1. Property in respect of which the Person making the Return is rated, or liable to be rated, or occupier.]	2. Situation or Description of every Dwelling-house, as defined by the Representation of the People Acts, forming part of the property in First Column.	3. Surname and other Name of every Man who was on the fifteenth [or in English Counties or in Scotch Counties or Boroughs last, or in Irish Counties or Boroughs twentieth] day of July last, and has been up to the date of the Return an Inhabitant Occupier of any Dwelling-house in the Second Column.

I declare that the above is a true and complete return.

Dated the

day of

18

(Signed) E.F.

**CAP. IV.**

An Act to amend the Forty-third Section of the Yorkshire Registries Act, 1884.  
[6th December 1884.]

Be it enacted, &amp;c.:

1. *Amendment of s. 43 of Yorkshire Registries Act, 1884.* In section 43 of the Yorkshire Registries Act, 1884, the words "before the commencement of this Act" shall be substituted for the words "before the passing of this Act."

**CAP. V.**

An Act to amend Part II. of the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883.  
[6th December 1884.]

**CAP. VI.**

An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.  
[28th March 1885.]

**CAP. VII.**

An Act to authorize an advance to the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.  
[28th March 1885.]

**CAP. VIII.**

An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.  
[25th April 1885.]

**CAP. IX.**

An Act to relieve Municipal Voters from being disqualified in consequence of letting their Dwelling-houses for short periods.  
[28th April 1885.]

Whereas by the House Occupiers Disqualification Removal Act, 1878, provision was made that a man should be entitled to be registered as an inhabitant occupier of a dwelling-house under the third section of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, notwithstanding that during a part of the qualifying period not exceeding four months in the whole, he should by letting, or otherwise, have permitted the qualifying premises to be occupied as a furnished house by some other person:

And whereas similar provision was made as regards Scotland by the House Occupiers Disqualification Removal (Scotland) Act, 1878:

And whereas it is expedient to extend the said Acts to voters at municipal elections:

Be it therefore enacted, &amp;c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Municipal Voters Relief Act, 1885.

2. *Letting as furnished house for certain period not to disqualify.* From and after the passing of this

Act a man shall not be disqualified from being enrolled or voting as a burgess at any municipal election in a borough, in respect of the occupation of any house, by reason only that during a part of the qualifying period, not exceeding four months in the whole, he has, by letting or otherwise, permitted such house to be occupied as a furnished dwelling-house by some other person, and during such occupation by another person has not resided in or within seven miles of the borough.

3. *Definitions.* In this Act—

The expression "burgess" has, in England, the same meaning as in the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and in Scotland and Ireland means a person entitled to vote at a municipal election in Scotland and Ireland respectively. The expression "municipal election" has, in England, the same meaning as in the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and in Scotland and Ireland, has the same meaning as that expression is defined to have with reference to Scotland and Ireland respectively by the Ballot Act, 1872.

4. *Reduction of qualifying period of occupation in Dublin.* Whereas in the municipal borough of Dublin the qualifying period of occupation is a period of two years and eight months, ending the last day of August, and it is expedient that such qualifying period should be reduced: Be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act the qualifying period of occupation in the said municipal borough shall be a period of twelve months preceding the first day of September, instead of such period of two years and eight months.

**CAP. X.**

An Act to extend the Hours of Polling at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections.  
[28th April 1885.]

Be it enacted, &amp;c.:

1. *Hours of polling.* At every parliamentary and every municipal election within the meaning of this Act, the poll (if any) shall commence at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and be kept open till eight o'clock in the afternoon of the same day and no longer.

2. *Definitions.* In this Act—

The expression "parliamentary election" means an election for a county, city, borough, place, or combination of counties, cities, boroughs, and places (not being any university or universities) which returns any knight of the shire or member to serve in Parliament, and where the same is divided for the purpose of such return includes an election for such division:

The expression "municipal election" means an election of a councillor, commissioner of police, or auditor, or (in Ireland) an alderman or any commissioner, in any municipal borough or in any ward thereof.

The expression "municipal borough" means,—  
As regards England, a borough subject to

the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882; and

As regards Scotland, a burgh or town which has a town council or police commissioners; and

As regards Ireland, a borough subject to the Act of the session of the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and eight, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland," and the Acts amending the same, and includes a place subject to the Act of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter eighty-two, or to the Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854, or to any local Act providing for the election of commissioners in any town or place for purposes similar to the purposes of the above-mentioned Acts.

3. *Repeal of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 4. and 47 & 48 Vict. c. 34.* Upon this Act coming into operation the Parliamentary Elections (Metropolis) Act, 1878, and the Elections (Hours of Poll) Act, 1884, shall be repealed, without prejudice to anything previously done in pursuance thereof.

4. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Elections (Hours of Poll) Act, 1885.

5. *Commencement of Act.* This Act shall come into operation at the end of this present Parliament.

**CAP. XI.**

An Act to enable Her Majesty to give a Guarantee for the purpose of facilitating the raising of a Loan by the Government of Egypt.  
[21st May 1885.]

**CAP. XII.**

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Distribution of the Royal Irish Constabulary Force.  
[21st May 1885.]

**CAP. XIII.**

An Act to amend the Law relating to Highways.  
[21st May 1885.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend certain provisions of the Highway Act, 1835, so far as such provisions relate to the cutting or pruning of hedges, and the powers and duties of highway boards in reference thereto.

Be it therefore enacted, &amp;c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Highway Act Amendment Act, 1885.

2. *Power to highway authority to prune hedges, &c.* If in the opinion of any highway board a highway is prejudiced by the shade of any hedges or by any trees or other things growing in or near such hedges or other fences, and the sun and wind are excluded from such highway to the damage thereof, or if in their opinion any obstruction is caused in any highway by any hedge or tree, or by any bank, or by anything growing on any bank



adjoining such highway, it shall be lawful for such board at any time to cut, prune, or pare the said hedge, or to prune or lop the said trees, or to remove the said obstruction; provided that the consent of the owner and occupier of the premises on which the hedges, trees, or obstruction is situated has been first obtained.

3. *Extent of Act.* This Act shall only extend to the counties of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

#### CAP. XIV.

An Act to apply the sum of thirteen million three hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-four pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

[21st May 1885.]

#### CAP. XV.

An Act to assimilate the Law affecting the Registration of Occupation Voters in Counties and Boroughs, and for other purposes.

[21st May 1885.]

Whereas it is expedient that the assimilation of the county and borough occupation franchises should be followed by an assimilation of the registration law applicable to those franchises in counties and boroughs:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Extension to county voters of borough systems of registration.* (1.) *Occupation voters.* (1.) Subject to the modifications in this Act mentioned, the registration of occupation voters in parliamentary counties shall be conducted in the like manner as the registration of occupation voters in parliamentary boroughs, and the Parliamentary Registration Acts shall apply to parliamentary counties in like manner as they apply to parliamentary boroughs.

(2.) *Ownership voters.* (2.) Subject to the modifications in this Act mentioned, the following sections of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, that is to say,—

Section nine (relating to the publication of notices at post offices, telegraph offices, and public, municipal, and parochial offices);

Section twenty-seven (relating to objections to the lists of voters);

Section twenty-eight (relating to the duties and powers of revising barristers);

Section twenty-nine (relating to the power to fine overseers for neglect of duty), shall apply to the registration of ownership voters in parliamentary counties in like manner as to the registration of occupation voters; but save as aforesaid, nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend to ownership voters any of the provisions of the Parliamentary Registration Acts which relate to boroughs.

(3.) *Modifications.* (3.) In the construction of the above-mentioned Acts and sections for the purposes of their application by this section, there shall be made the variations following, and such other variations as are necessary for carrying into effect the said application; that is to say,—

(a.) "Parliamentary county" shall be substituted for "parliamentary borough."

(b.) "Clerk of the peace" shall, subject as in this Act mentioned, be substituted for "town clerk," save where the context requires a reference to the town clerk of a municipal borough.

(c.) Section nine of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, shall apply only to the publication of notices within parishes situate wholly or partly in an urban sanitary district and not in a parliamentary borough.

(d.) Section sixteen of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, shall not apply to parliamentary counties, except so far as relates to the registration of persons entitled to vote in respect of a lodger qualification.

(e.) Section twenty-one of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, shall not apply to parliamentary counties.

(f.) Any notice required to be given to the town clerk by section twenty-seven of the

Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, relating to the withdrawal and revival of objections, shall be given in a parliamentary county to the overseers, and not to the clerk of the peace.

2. *Adaptation of Acts as regards lists of county voters.* (1.) For the purpose of the enactments relating to the registration of voters the lists of occupation voters in a parliamentary county shall be deemed to be part of the list of voters in that county, and any person whose name appears in the list of voters may object to the name of any other person therein, in like manner as if he were on the register of voters for the county.

(2.) In the list of voters and register of voters in a parliamentary county there shall be separate lists of—

- (a.) ownership voters;
- (b.) occupation voters other than lodgers; and
- (c.) lodgers.

3. *Alteration of dates.* (1.) In both parliamentary counties and parliamentary boroughs notices of claims and objections shall be given on or before the twentieth day of August, and the twentieth day shall be substituted in the Parliamentary Registration Acts for the twenty-fifth day of August wherever the same occurs.

(2.) The overseers shall, in both parliamentary counties and parliamentary boroughs, on or before the twenty-fifth day of August publish the lists of claims and objections, and deliver to the clerk of the peace and town clerk respectively the papers mentioned in sections nine and nineteen of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843; and the twenty-fifth day of August shall be substituted in the Parliamentary Registration Acts for the twenty-ninth day of August and for the first day of September wherever those dates respectively occur, and the first fourteen days after the said twenty-fifth day of August shall be substituted for the first fourteen days of September.

4. *Amendments as to revision.* (1.) The court for the revision of the lists of voters in a parliamentary county may be held within the same period within which a court may be held for the revision of the lists of voters in a parliamentary borough, and seven days' notice of each court shall be sufficient.

(2.) All declarations made in pursuance of section ten of the County Voters Registration Act, 1865, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the peace on or before the twelfth day of September, and such declarations shall be open to inspection, and copies thereof shall be sold, on any day prior to the first day on which a court for the revision of the lists of voters in a parliamentary county can be held.

(3.) Where a place in a parliamentary county at which a revising barrister for such county is required to hold a court, is an urban sanitary district containing, according to the last published census for the time being, more than ten thousand inhabitants, the revising barrister shall hold at least one evening sitting of his court in such place, and section four of the Revising Barristers Act, 1873, shall apply to such sitting with the substitution of clerk of the peace for town clerk.

(4.) When it appears to the local authority having power to assign polling places in a parliamentary county that, for the convenience of the voters in some polling district in such county, it is expedient to direct the holding of a revision court in a town near such polling district, although outside the boundary of the said county, the said authority may direct the revising barrister for the county to hold a revision court in such town.

(5.) The revising barrister need not insert in any list of voters for a parish in a county or borough the names of persons claiming to be inserted in such list, but may revise the list of claimants in like manner as if it were a list of voters, and sign the same as so revised, and deliver it to the clerk of the peace or town clerk as the case requires, and such clerk shall insert in the proper place in the lists of voters the name of each person appearing from the revised list of claimants so signed to be entitled to vote.

(6.) The revising barrister shall, if practicable, complete the revision of the lists of voters for the parishes in one polling district in a parliamentary county, and transmit the same to the clerk of the peace of the county, before proceeding to revise

the lists of voters for any parish in another polling district.

(7.) The clerk of the peace shall, as soon as possible, proceed to cause copies of such lists to be printed, and in numbering the names shall prefix the number one to the first name in each polling district, so that there may be a separate series of numbers for each polling district, and such distinctive letter shall be applied to each polling district as may be determined by the local authority creating the polling district, or in default of such determination by the clerk of the peace; and in the case of a poll such letter shall be deemed to be part of the number of the elector, to be marked in manner directed by the Ballot Act, 1872.

(8.) The clerk of the peace shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of all the revised lists of his county, cause to be made out and printed a separate supplemental list for each polling district, containing the names of all persons whose names do not appear in any list of voters for the parishes in such district, but who have been registered by the revising barrister as entitled to vote at the polling place of such district; and such supplemental list shall be placed at the end of the parish lists in each polling district; and the names therein shall be numbered consecutively after the rest of the lists in such polling district. The clerk of the peace shall add at the end of the register of voters a summary of the number of voters in each polling district.

(9.) Sub-section fourteen of section twenty-eight of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, shall not apply to parliamentary counties, and in substitution for it the following provisions shall have effect:—

(a.) Where the name of a person appears to be entered more than once as a parliamentary voter on the lists of voters for the same parliamentary county, the revising barrister shall inquire whether such entries relate to the same person, and, on proof that such entries relate to the same person, shall retain one entry and erase the others.

(b.) The said person may select the entry to be retained by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to the revising barrister at or before the opening of the first court at which he revises any of the lists in which any of such entries appear, or by application made by such person or on his behalf at the time of the revision of the first of such lists.

(c.) If no selection is so made the entry to be retained shall be determined as follows:

(i) if one only of the entries is on the list of ownership voters, that entry shall be retained; and

(ii) if all or none of the entries are on the list of ownership voters, and one of the entries is the place of abode of the voter, the entry in respect of the place of abode shall be retained; and

(iii) in any other case the entry in that one of the lists which is first revised by the revising barrister shall be retained,

and if any such entry to be retained is objected to, the revising barrister shall not finally erase any other entry until the objection to the entry to be retained has been determined by him in favour of the voter.

5. *Provision as to double entries in boroughs.* (1.) Where a person is entered more than once as a parliamentary voter on the lists of voters for the same parliamentary borough, and the revising barrister proceeds in pursuance of sub-section fourteen of section twenty-eight of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, to retain one of such entries for voting, and places against the others a note to the effect that such person is not entitled to vote in respect of the qualification therein contained, and such person has not selected the entry to be retained, the entry to be retained shall be determined as follows:

(a.) If one of the entries is on the list of freemen that entry shall be retained;

(b.) If neither of the entries is on the list of freemen, and one of the entries is the place of abode of the voter, the entry in respect of the place of abode shall be retained; and

(c.) In any other case the entry in that one of the lists which is first revised by the revising barrister shall be retained;

and if any such entry to be retained is objected to, the revising barrister shall not finally place a note against any other entry until the objection to the entry to be retained has been determined by him in favour of the voter.

(2.) Where a parliamentary borough is divided into divisions, and notwithstanding the said provisions of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, and this Act, the name of a person is entered in the register of parliamentary voters in more than one division in the said parliamentary borough without such note as above in this section mentioned, and one of those entries is his place of abode, he shall be entitled to vote only in that division in which he is registered as a voter in respect of his place of abode, and shall not vote in respect of any other entry.

6. *Saving as to registration of burgesses and voters in parishes in municipal boroughs.* (1.) Subject to the exception herein-after mentioned, where a parish is situate in a municipal borough and not in a parliamentary borough, the registration of occupation voters shall be conducted in manner provided by the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, as applied by this Act, respecting the registration of occupation voters in a parish which is not situate in a municipal borough; and the enrolment of burgesses in the said municipal borough shall be conducted in manner provided by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, with respect to municipal boroughs to which the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, does not apply; and revising assessors shall continue to be elected in accordance with the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as amended by any Act of the present session with respect to municipal elections.

(2.) But where any part of the area of the said municipal borough was immediately before the dissolution of this present Parliament included in the area of a parliamentary borough, and such parliamentary borough ceased after such dissolution to be a parliamentary borough, then the registration of occupation voters and the enrolment of burgesses in a parish in such municipal borough shall be conducted in like manner, so nearly as may be, as heretofore, and the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, shall apply to the said municipal borough in like manner as heretofore, subject nevertheless as follows:—

(a.) "Parliamentary county" shall, for the purpose of such application, be substituted for "parliamentary borough."

(b.) The lists and register of voters shall be made out alphabetically in like manner as in the rest of the county, but the lists shall be framed in parts for polling districts and wards in such manner that the parts may be conveniently compiled or put together to serve as lists for polling districts or as ward lists.

(c.) The overseers of every parish in such municipal borough shall send to the clerk of the peace for the parliamentary county two copies of the lists of voters at the same time at which they send copies to the town clerk, and the lists of voters for a parish in such borough when revised shall be transmitted by the revising barrister to such clerk of the peace, and dealt with by him as with other lists in his county, but, save as aforesaid, the town clerk of the municipal borough shall, until such transmission, act as and be deemed to be the town clerk within the meaning of the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this Act in relation to such parish, and the clerk of the peace shall not act in relation to the registration of occupation voters in such parish.

(d.) The lists of occupation voters and burgesses shall be revised by the revising barrister for the parliamentary county in which the municipal borough is situate, and if that borough extends into more parliamentary counties than one, then by the revising barrister for the parliamentary county in which the greater part in extent of such municipal borough is situate, and such revising barrister shall hold a court in the municipal borough.

7. *Clerks of the peace and town clerks.* (1.) Clerks of the peace and town clerks shall send their precepts to the overseers in the present year within twelve days after the passing of this Act,

and in any subsequent year on or within seven days before the fifteenth day of April.

(2.) Where a parliamentary county is co-extensive with or comprised in one county quarter sessional area, the clerk of the peace for that area shall, as regards such parliamentary county, be clerk of the peace for the county within the meaning of the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this Act, subject nevertheless to the provisions of section one hundred and one of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, with respect to the town clerk of the borough of Newport, Isle of Wight, being deemed and taken to be clerk of the peace for the parliamentary county of the Isle of Wight.

(3.) Where a parliamentary county extends into more county quarter sessional areas than one, the clerk of the peace of each county quarter sessional area shall, in respect of each parish in such parliamentary county which is within his jurisdiction, act as and be deemed to be the clerk of the peace of the county within the meaning of the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this Act, until the lists of voters for such parish have been revised; but the revising barrister shall transmit the revised lists of voters for such parish to the clerk of the peace of the county quarter sessional area which comprises the largest part in extent of the said parliamentary county, and save as aforesaid, such last-mentioned clerk shall, as respects the said parliamentary county, act as, and be deemed to be sole clerk of the peace of the county for the purposes of the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this Act.

8. *Application of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 102, s. 31, as to remuneration of clerks of the peace.* Whereas by section thirty-one of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, it was provided that the word "expenses" in sections fifty-four and fifty-five of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, should include and apply to all proper and reasonable fees and charges of any clerk of the peace of any county, or of any town clerk of any city or borough to be thereafter made or charged by him in any year for his trouble, care, and attention in the performance of the services and duties imposed on him by the above-mentioned Acts:

And whereas doubts may arise as to whether the said section would extend to services and duties imposed upon him by the Representation of the People Act, 1884, or this Act, and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

Section thirty-one of the Representation of the People Act, 1867, with respect to the remuneration of clerks of the peace and town clerks, shall extend to their duties under the Representation of the People Act, 1884, and this Act.

9. *Divided parishes.* Where a parish is situate partly within and partly without the boundary of a parliamentary county, or of a parliamentary borough, or of a municipal borough, the burgesses of which are enrolled in accordance with the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this Act shall apply as if the several parts of the parish divided by such boundaries were respectively separate parishes, and the overseers of the whole undivided parish were also the overseers of each such separate parish.

10. *Special provisions as to voters in 1885.* Any person deemed to be an inhabitant occupier under section three of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, shall be qualified to be registered as if the provisions of that Act had been in force throughout the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and had been duly carried into effect.

11. *Provision as to voters in respect of £50 rental.* A man entitled to be registered as a fifty pounds rental voter shall be registered as an occupation voter and not as an ownership voter, and shall be included in the expression "occupation voter" in this Act, and it shall be the duty of the overseers to insert the name of every fifty pounds rental voter in the list of occupation voters, and to add "objected" before the name of such voter in the portion of the register relating to ownership voters.

12. *Extension to freeholders of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26, s. 7, as to the period of qualification.* Whereas by sec-

tion seven of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, it is provided that every period of qualification for parliamentary voters in parliamentary boroughs which was then computed by reference to the last day of July should be computed by reference to the fifteenth day of July, and the said enactment extends to occupation voters in parliamentary counties, and it is expedient to extend the same enactment to all other voters in parliamentary counties: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

Every period of qualification as defined by the said Act for any voter in a parliamentary county which is now computed by reference to the last day of July shall, instead of being so computed, be computed by reference to the fifteenth day of July.

13. *As to constitution of polling districts.* (1.) Where a parliamentary county is co-extensive with or is comprised within one county quarter sessional area, the court of county quarter sessions having jurisdiction in that area shall be the local authority having power to divide such parliamentary county into polling districts within the meaning of the enactments relating to polling districts.

(2.) Where a parliamentary county extends into more county quarter sessional areas than one, the court of county quarter sessions for the area which comprises the largest part in extent of such parliamentary county, shall be the local authority having power to divide such parliamentary county into polling districts.

(3.) Where a parliamentary county extends into more county quarter sessional areas than one, the local authority having power to divide the said county into polling districts shall have power to agree with any other court of quarter sessions having jurisdiction in that area for the constitution of a joint committee to take into consideration the division of such county into polling districts and assigning of polling places to such districts, and shall, after receiving the report of the said committee, make such order thereon as they may think fit.

(4.) The local authority having power to divide any parliamentary county or parliamentary borough into polling districts shall, not later than one month after the passing of this Act, take into consideration the division of such county or borough into polling districts, and, if necessary, in order to make the districts conform with the enactments relating to the division of counties and boroughs into polling districts, shall divide such county and borough, or any division of such borough, anew into polling districts, and (in a county) assign polling places to such districts, in such manner as shall make the districts so conform with the said enactments, measuring the distance therein mentioned along the nearest road, so as to meet the convenience of electors in recording their votes.

(5.) A court of general sessions shall, where necessary for the purposes of this section, be assembled forthwith after the passing of this Act.

14. *As to expenses in case of divided county jurisdiction.* (1.) Where any expenses have been incurred, either by the court of county quarter sessions of any county quarter sessional area in dividing a parliamentary county into polling districts, or by the clerk of the peace of any county quarter sessional area under the Parliamentary Registration Acts, or this Act, and such expenses were incurred partly in respect of a locality which does, and partly in respect of a locality (whether a division, liberty, county of a town, or other locality) which does not, contribute to the county rate levied by the court of county quarter sessions of such county quarter sessional area, that court shall apportion the expenses between the localities in the ratio, so nearly as may be, which the number of registered voters in each locality for the time being bear to each other, and the amount apportioned to any such non-contributing locality shall be defrayed out of the county rate or rate in the nature of a county rate levied in such locality; and an order of the said court of county quarter sessions, made on the treasurer or other officer receiving such rate, shall be obeyed by and may be enforced against such treasurer, as if he were the treasurer of the court of county quarter sessions making the order.

(2.) Where a parliamentary borough is situate within the jurisdiction of more than one court of county quarter sessions, and by reason of there



being no town council in such borough, the expenses of the town clerk under the Parliamentary Registration Acts and this Act are required to be allowed by the quarter sessions for the county in which such parliamentary borough is situate, such expenses shall be allowed by the court of county quarter sessions within the jurisdiction of which the larger portion of such parliamentary borough in area is situate.

(3.) The receipts of any clerk of the peace under the Parliamentary Registration Acts shall be applied in aid of the rate which bears the expenses of such clerk, and if there is more than one such rate, then of each rate in the proportion in which the expenses are borne by such rates.

15. *Repeal of 2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 45, s. 78.* From and after the passing of this Act section seventy-eight of the Act of Parliament passed in the second and third years of the reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter forty-five, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Provided that no person shall be prevented by any other Act from being registered as a parliamentary voter in respect of his occupation of any chambers or premises in any of the colleges or halls of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

16. *Information as to persons disqualified by parochial relief.* Any person registered as a parliamentary voter in the register of voters for a parish may, by notice in writing delivered or sent to the clerk of the guardians for such parish, or for the union containing such parish, require such clerk to send to him a list giving the names and addresses, as appearing in the books of the guardians and their officers, either of all men of full age, or of all persons who have, during the period specified in the notice, received out of the rates administered by such guardians, either parochial relief or outdoor parochial relief, and at the time of receiving such relief were recorded as resident in the said parish or union, and the clerk of the guardians, on payment of fees after the rate allowed by the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, for returns by registrars of births and deaths, shall send the list with such of the said particulars as are specified in the notice, and the relieving officers of the guardians shall give the clerk the information he requires for that purpose, and shall receive from the clerk a reasonable remuneration for so doing, and if any clerk or relieving officer refuses or fails to comply with this section he shall be deemed guilty of a wilful act of commission or omission within the meaning of section ninety-seven of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843.

17. *Repeal.* The Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act shall to the extent in the third column of that Schedule mentioned be repealed without prejudice to anything done in pursuance thereof before the passing of this Act.

18. *Enactment of forms, &c.* The forms and instructions contained in the second and third schedules to this Act shall be used and observed in all cases to which they apply, and shall be substituted in all such cases for the forms, instructions, and directions contained in the schedules to the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, the County Voters Registration Act, 1865, the Representation of the People Act, 1867, the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, and the Representation of the People Act, 1884, but a disregard of any form or instruction shall not of itself invalidate any list, notice, or other thing.

19. *Definitions.* In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—  
The expression "ownership voter" means a person entitled to vote in respect of the ownership of property, whether of freehold, leasehold, or copyhold tenure.

The expression "fifty pounds rental voter" means a person who on the sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four was registered as a voter for a county in pursuance of section twenty of the Reform Act, 1832, in respect of the occupation of any land or tenement for which he was bound liable to a yearly rent of not less than fifty pounds, and who continues by virtue of section ten of the Representation of the

People Act, 1884, to be entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of such occupation.

The expression "occupation voter" means, as regards a parliamentary county, a person entitled to vote in respect of any qualification conferred by the Representation of the People Act, 1884, and as regards a parliamentary borough means a person entitled to vote in respect of any qualification conferred by section five of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, or in respect of a household qualification or a lodger qualification as defined by that Act.

The expression "Parliamentary Registration Acts" means the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, and the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, inclusive of any Acts and enactments amending the said Acts, or otherwise relating to revising barristers or to the registration of voters, and of any Acts and enactments relating to rating in so far as they are auxiliary to or deal with the registration of voters.

The expression "parliamentary county" means a county returning a member or members to serve in Parliament, and where a county is divided for the purposes of such return means a division of such county.

The expression "court of county quarter sessions" means the justices in general or quarter sessions assembled for any county at large, or riding, or parts of a county at large having a separate commission of the peace and a separate court of quarter sessions, and includes the justices in general or quarter sessions assembled for the Isle of Ely.

The expression "county quarter sessional area" means the area of the jurisdiction as extended by this Act of any court of county quarter sessions, and includes the Isle of Ely; and save as aforesaid, for the purposes of this Act every liberty, county of a city, or county of a town which for the purposes of parliamentary elections forms part of any county at large, riding, or parts shall be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of the court of county quarter sessions and clerk of the peace of such county at large, riding, or parts.

The expression "clerk of the peace for a county quarter sessional area" means the clerk of the peace for such county at large, riding, or parts as aforesaid, and includes the clerk of the peace for the Isle of Ely.

Other expressions in this Act have, unless the context otherwise requires, the same meaning as in the Parliamentary Registration Acts.

20. *Extent and short title of Act.* This Act shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland, and may be cited for all purposes as the Registration Act, 1885.

## SCHEDULES.

## Section 17.] FIRST SCHEDULE.

## Enactments repealed.

Session & Chapter.	Title.	Part repealed.
6 Vict. c. 18	The Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843.	Section forty. Schedule A.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 36	The County Voters Registration Act, 1865.	Section four. Section five. Section twelve. Schedule A.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 102	The Representation of the People Act, 1867.	So much of section thirty as relates to persons entitled to vote for a county in respect of the occupation of premises other than lodgings.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 58	The Parliamentary Electors Registration Act, 1868.	Section seventeen. Section nineteen.

Section 18.] SECOND SCHEDULE.  
INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS FOR COUNTIES.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

1. Where a parish or township is wholly situate in a parliamentary borough which will at the next general election return a member or members to serve in Parliament, or in a municipal borough the whole or part of the area of which was comprised in the area of a parliamentary borough which after the dissolution of the Parliament existing in January in one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five ceases to be a parliamentary borough, the clerk of the peace will omit from his precept and the form sent to the overseers of such parish or township such parts of the following form of precept and other forms as relate to occupation voters, that is to say, in the precept, paragraphs 3 to 8, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23 to 25, 27 to 29, 34, 37, 41, 42, and so much of paragraphs 1, 33, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47 as is between asterisks, and Part II. of the forms.

In the year 1885 the clerk of the peace will omit so much of the precept as relates to the old lodgers list and the forms relating to that list.

If there is no corrupt and illegal practices list the clerk of the peace will omit from the precept and forms all parts relating to it.

2. Where a parish or township is situate partly within and partly without the boundary—

(a.) of a parliamentary borough which will at the next general election return a member or members to serve in Parliament; or

(b.) of a municipal borough, the whole or part of the area of which was comprised in the area of any such former parliamentary borough as above mentioned.

each such part of a parish is deemed to be a separate parish for the purpose of the precept and these forms, and the clerk of the peace must send to the overseers of such parish or township two precepts, as if that portion of the parish which is within the said boundary were a separate parish from the portion without the said boundary, and must inform the overseers that the lists of all the voters for each of the said portions must be made out separately, and that any reference in either precept to the parish or township means only that portion of the parish or township which is situate inside or outside the said boundary, as the case may be.

3. Where a parish or township is situate in more than one division of a county or in more than one polling district, the clerk of the peace must inform the overseers of such parish or township that the lists of voters for the portion of the parish or township within each division or polling district must be made out separately.

4. The clerk of the peace will send to the overseers of every parish or township such number of copies of the register of voters for the parish or township as are sufficient to comply with the provisions of the precept as to publication, and a copy of each of the following forms for ownership voters, namely, ownership Forms No. 2, No. 3, and No. 6; and a sufficient number of copies of the corrupt and illegal practices list, if any; and when forms relating to occupation voters are sent, a copy of each of the following forms for occupation voters, Form A., Form B., Form C., No. 1 and No. 2, Form D., No. 3, Form E., No. 1, Form K., No. 1 and No. 2, and Form L., No. 1 and No. 2.

5. Each entry for voting on the parliamentary register of every county or division is to be distinguished by a number, either alone or in combination with a letter distinguishing the polling district in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

6. Where the name of a person is entered on any list of voters for a parish, and such person is registered by the revising barrister as entitled to vote in a polling district, other than the polling district comprising such parish, such entry shall in the register be denoted by an asterisk, and no number is to be prefixed to the name of such person in such entry.

## FORM NO. 1.

## FORM OF PRECEPT OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE TO THE OVERSEERS.

## REGISTRATION OF COUNTY VOTERS.

County of \_\_\_\_\_ } To the overseers of the poor of the  
to wit, \_\_\_\_\_ } parish of \_\_\_\_\_ [or of the town-  
ship of \_\_\_\_\_ ].



In pursuance of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament in that behalf, I require your attention to the following instructions respecting the registration of county voters.

Part I. of this precept informs you generally of the persons entitled to be registered as voters, and of the meaning of the expressions used in this precept, and also as to the mode in which you are to make out and publish the lists.

Part II. gives you in order of time the several matters which you are required to do.

#### PART I.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS EXPLAINING THE PERSONS ENTITLED TO BE REGISTERED, THE MEANING OF THE EXPRESSIONS USED, AND THE MODE OF MAKING OUT AND PUBLISHING THE LISTS.

##### Definitions.

1. This precept relates to the registration of parliamentary voters for your county [or division].\* There are two classes of persons entitled to be registered: first, ownership voters; and, secondly, occupation voters.\*

2. *Ownership voters.* In this precept—

(a.) The expression "ownership voters" means persons entitled to be registered as voters in respect of an ownership qualification; that is to say, of the ownership of property, whether of freehold, leasehold, or copyhold tenure, and does not include fifty pounds rental voters.

(b.) The expression "ownership portion of the register" means the portion of the register of voters which contains the names of persons entitled to vote in respect of an ownership qualification in your parish [or township].

(c.) The expression "list of ownership claimants" means the list to be made by you of persons who, on or before the twentieth day of July next shall have claimed to vote in respect of an ownership qualification in your parish [or township].

3. *Occupation voters.* In this precept the expression "occupation voters" means persons entitled to be registered as voters in respect of,—

(a.) a fifty pounds rental qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph 5 of this precept;

(b.) a ten pounds occupation qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph 6 of this precept; or

(c.) a household qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph 7 of this precept; or

(d.) a lodger qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph 8 of this precept.

4. *General qualifications.* Every person entitled to be registered as an ownership voter or an occupation voter must be a man of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity, and must not at any time during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next have received any parochial relief.

5. *Fifty pounds rental qualification.* A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a fifty pounds rental qualification—

(a.) must on the fifteenth day of July next be an occupier as tenant of some land or tenement for which he is *bonâ fide* liable to yearly rent of not less than fifty pounds; and

(b.) must have occupied such land or tenement for the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next; and

(c.) must have been registered as a voter in respect of the said occupation in the register of voters in force during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

If two or more persons jointly are such occupiers as above mentioned, and the rent is such as to give fifty pounds or more for each occupier, each such occupier, if he was registered in respect of the said occupation as aforesaid in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, is entitled to be registered as a voter.

6. *Ten pounds occupation qualification.* A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a ten pounds occupation qualification—

(a.) must on the fifteenth day of July next be, and during the whole twelve months immediately preceding that day have been, an occupier, as owner or tenant, of some land or tenement in your parish [or township] of the

clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds; and

(b.) such person, or some one else, must during those twelve months have been rated to all poor rates made in respect of such land or tenement; and

(c.) all sums due in respect of the said land or tenement on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifth day of January last must have been paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

If two or more persons, jointly, are such occupiers as above mentioned, and the clear yearly value of the land or tenement is such as to give ten pounds or more for each occupier, two of such occupiers are entitled to be registered as voters; but no more are so entitled (unless they derived the property by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or devise, or unless they are *bonâ fide* engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon, in any of which cases all may be registered, if the clear yearly value is sufficient to give ten pounds for each occupier.

If a person has occupied different lands or tenements in your division [or county] of the requisite value in immediate succession during the said twelve months he is entitled in respect of the occupation thereof to be registered as a voter in the parish [or township] in which the last occupied land or tenement is situate.

7. *Household qualification.* A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a household qualification—

(a.) must on the fifteenth day of July next be, and for the whole twelve months immediately preceding that day (except the time (if any) not exceeding four months during which he has permitted the house to be occupied as a furnished house), have been, an inhabitant occupier of some dwelling-house in your parish [or township], or of some part of a house separately occupied as a dwelling; and

(b.) such person or some one else must during those twelve months have been rated to all poor rates made in respect of the said dwelling-house; and

(c.) all sums due in respect of the said dwelling-house on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifth day of January last must have been paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

If two or more persons are joint occupiers of a dwelling-house no one of them is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a household qualification in respect thereof, though if the value is sufficient, one or more of them may be entitled under paragraph 6 above.

If a person has occupied different dwelling-houses in your division [or county] in immediate succession during the said twelve months he is entitled in respect of the occupation thereof to be registered as a voter in the parish [or township] in which the last occupied dwelling-house is situate.

If a person inhabits a dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, and the dwelling-house is not inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in such office, service, or employment, he is to be considered as an inhabitant occupier of that dwelling-house.

8. *Lodgers qualification.* A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a lodger qualification—

(a.) must have claimed to be registered; and

(b.) must have occupied separately as a lodger for the whole twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next, lodgings, being part of one and the same dwelling-house in your parish [or township], and being of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards; and

(c.) must have resided in such lodgings during the said twelve months.

If two or more persons are joint lodgers, and the value of the lodgings is such as to give ten pounds or more for each lodger, two of such persons but no more are entitled to be registered as voters.

If a person has occupied different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house in immediate succession, he is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of the occupation thereof.

##### Mode of making out Lists.

9. *Alphabetical order.* Each list must be made out in alphabetical order.

10. *Entry of names, &c.* In making out the lists of voters you are to state the surname and other name or names of each person at full length, the surname being placed first.

11. In making out the list of claimants the surname and other names of every claimant, with the place of his abode, the nature of his qualification, and either the locality or other description of the qualifying property, or the name of the occupying tenant, must be entered in the list according as the same is stated in the claim.

12. In every list the place of abode should be entered with the name (if any) of the street, lane, or other locality, and the number (if any) in such street, lane, or other locality, and such entry should be made in all cases in such a manner as will afford a full and sufficient address for a person entered, if a letter is addressed to him by post.

13. *Entry of nature of qualification.* In the case of occupation voters the nature of the qualification should be entered as nearly as possible in the words of the statute conferring the franchise, for instance:—

(a.) The nature of the fifty pounds rental qualification or ten pounds occupation qualification of a person should be stated thus, "tenement" or "land," or "land and tenement," or, in the case of a joint occupation, "tenement (joint)" or "land (joint)," or, in the case of successive occupation, "tenement (successive)" or "land (successive)";

(b.) The nature of a household qualification should be stated thus, "dwelling-house," or in the case of successive occupation, "dwelling-house (successive)."

Where the same property constitutes both a ten pounds occupation qualification and a household qualification the nature of the qualification should be entered as "dwelling-house."

If the description indicates the nature of the qualification, as, for instance, if a ten pounds occupation qualification consists of a house and is entered as a dwelling-house, such description will be sufficient.

Any description of the nature of the qualification further than that above mentioned is superfluous and should not be given.

14. *Entry of qualifying property.* The description of any qualifying property should specify the name and situation of that property, and for that purpose should state either the name (if any) of the street, lane, or other locality, and the number (if any) in such street, lane, or other locality, or the name of the occupying tenant; and the description of the qualifying property should in all cases be such as will afford full and sufficient means of identifying such property.

15. *Several qualifications.* Where several qualifications are possessed by the same person, the particulars respecting each qualification should be stated in the list.

16. *Omissions of dead and disqualified.* You should omit from the occupiers list (mentioned in paragraph thirty-four, sub-paragraph (a), of this precept) the name of any person—

(a.) whom from the returns furnished by the registrar of births and deaths or from your own knowledge you know to be dead; or

(b.) who is not qualified by reason of the non-payment of rates; or

(c.) who is disqualified by reason of having received parochial relief; or

(d.) whose name is entered in the corrupt and illegal practices lists.

[Omit (d.) where there is no corrupt and illegal practices list.]

17. *Objections in old lodgers list.* In making out the old lodgers list (mentioned in paragraph thirty-four, sub-paragraph (b), of this precept), if you have reason to believe that any person whose name is entered on that list is dead, or is not entitled to be registered, you should make a note to that effect in the margin of the list.

18. *Registrars' returns.* The registrars of births and deaths are required to send to you periodically returns of the names and residences of all male

persons of full age dying within your parish [or township], and you must examine those returns to see whether any person who otherwise would appear in the list of voters is dead, and you are to pay the registrar, as a part of your expenses connected with registration, a fee of twopence for each return, and a further fee of twopence for every death entered in such returns.

*Publication and Inspection.*

19. *Publication of lists, &c.* The manner in which you are required to publish the ownership portion of the register and the lists, notices, and documents, directed by this precept to be published is as follows; (that is to say,) you are to fix a copy thereof (each copy being first signed by you)—

- (a.) on or near the outside of the outer door of the outer wall near the door of every church and public chapel in your parish [or township], including chapels which do not belong to the Established Church; or
- (b.) if there is no such church or chapel, then in some public or conspicuous situation in your parish [or township]; and
- (c.) if your parish [or township] is wholly or partly situate in an urban sanitary district and not in a parliamentary borough, then in or near every public or municipal or parochial office in your parish [or township], and (having first obtained the authority of the local postmaster, or if he refuses, of the Postmaster General,) in some public and conspicuous position in or near every post office and telegraph office occupied by or on behalf of the Postmaster General.

20. Everything so published must remain there during a period including two consecutive Sundays at least next after the first day of publication, and if you find any portion of a register, list, notice, or other document published by you in pursuance of this precept to be destroyed, mutilated, defaced, or removed, you are forthwith to place another to the same effect in its place.

21. *Inspection and delivery of copies.* Where this precept directs you during any period to allow any copy of a portion of a register, list, notice, or other document to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof, you will permit such copy, list, notice, or document to be perused by every person desirous of perusing it, at any time between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of any day, except Sunday, during the said period, without payment or demand of any fee; and you are also to deliver a written or printed copy of it, signed by you, to every person applying for the same during the said period, on payment of a price for such copy after the following rate:—

For any list or copy of a list containing any number of persons names—

Not exceeding 100 names	s. d.
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200	1 0
Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300	1 6
Exceeding 300 and not exceeding 400	2 0
Exceeding 400	2 6

22. You must allow any person who is registered as a parliamentary voter for your division [or county] to inspect at all reasonable times, free of charge,—

- (a) the books containing the poor rates made for your parish [or township] within the last two years, and to make a copy of or take an extract from such books; and
- (b) the returns of deaths sent to you by the registrars of births and deaths.

**PART II.**

**THINGS TO BE DONE IN ORDER OF DATE.**

*Notices and Inquiries.*

23. *April and May.* In 1885 paragraphs 23—25 may be omitted. In the months of April and May, or one of them, you are to inquire or ascertain with respect to all property in your parish [or township] which comprises any dwelling-house (including under the term any part of a house separately occupied as a dwelling), whether any man, other than the owner or other person rated or liable to be rated in respect of such property is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a household qualification by reason of his being an inhabitant occupier of such dwelling-house, and you are to enter in the rate book in a separate column, added for

the purpose, the name of every man so entitled and the situation or description of the dwelling-house in respect of which he is entitled.

If any property, whether by reason of belonging to the Crown or otherwise, is not rated, you must act under this paragraph in the same manner as if it were rated.

24. For the purpose of your inquiry you are at liberty to serve on any person who is the occupier or rated or liable to be rated in respect of any property, or on some agent of such person concerned in the management of such property, a requisition according to the form marked A. among the forms sent herewith. You may serve the requisition by giving it to the person by whom it is to be observed, or by leaving it at his last or usual place of abode or with some person on the property, and in case no such person can be found, then by affixing the requisition in some conspicuous part of the property; and where the property is occupied by a company or other body of persons you may serve the requisition on the secretary or agent of the company or body of persons; and if the property belongs to the Crown or is not rated, you may serve it on the chief local officer having the superintendence or control of the property. A person who fails to comply with the requisition is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of forty shillings.

25. In making the inquiries directed by the last two paragraphs you will observe the following directions:—

- (a) if you know that any man who is not rated has occupied a dwelling-house since the fifteenth day of July last you should enter the name of that man in the rate book as mentioned in paragraph twenty-three of this precept, without serving any requisition on the occupier or other person rated.
- (b) you should not serve the requisition on the occupier or owner of any property unless you have reasonable ground to believe that there is some inhabitant occupier of such property, who is entitled to vote, besides the person on whom the requisition is served.

26. On or before the twentieth day of June next you are to publish in manner directed by paragraph 19 of this precept the ownership portion (but not any other portion) of the register for your parish [or township] a copy of which is sent herewith, together with a notice, signed by you, according to the form marked No. 2, among the printed forms sent herewith, but such copy and notice are not to remain published after the twenty-fifth day of July next.

27. On or before the twentieth day of June next you are to publish, in manner directed by paragraph 19 of this precept, a notice signed by you according to the form marked B. among the printed forms sent herewith.

28. Where any sum on account of a poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months next before the fifth day of January last is on the first day of June next due in respect of any property in your parish [or township] capable of conferring the franchise for the said county in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification, you are, on or before the twentieth day of June next, to give to every occupier of that property a notice (in the Form C. (No. 1) sent herewith), by delivering it to such occupier, or leaving it at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the property in respect of which the rate is payable, and in case no such person can be found, then by affixing the notice upon some conspicuous part of such property.

You need not give this notice if the rate has been previously duly demanded of such occupier by a demand note served in the like manner as the last-mentioned notice, but you must serve the notice on every occupier of that property who will, if the rate is paid, be entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of the occupation thereof.

29. If the sum due on account of poor rate as above mentioned in respect of any property is not paid on or before the twentieth day of July next, all occupiers of that property are disqualified from being entered in any list of occupation voters; and on or before the twenty-second day of July next you are to make out (in the Form C. No. (2) sent herewith) a list containing the name of every

person so disqualified; and you are to keep that list and, during the first fourteen days after the said twenty-second day of July, are to allow it to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof in accordance with paragraph 21 of this precept.

30. On or before the twenty-fifth day of July next you will remove the copy of the register published as directed by paragraph 26 of this precept.

31. On or before the last day of July next you are to ascertain from the relieving officer acting for your parish [or township] the names of all persons who are disqualified from being inserted in the lists of voters for your parish [or township], by reason of having received parochial relief, and the relieving officer upon your application is bound to produce to you at such place in your parish [or township] and at such times as are required by you the books in his possession, containing the names of such persons.

*Lists of Voters.*

32. On or before the last day of July next you are to make out, in manner directed by paragraphs 9 to 15 of this precept, the list of ownership claimants, that is to say, a list (in the form No. 3 sent herewith) of all persons who on or before the twentieth day of July next, have delivered or sent to you or any one of you their claims to be registered as county voters in respect of an ownership qualification, situate wholly or in part within your parish [or township].

33. On or before the last day of July next you are to add on the margin of one copy of the ownership portion of the register for your parish [or township] sent herewith, and on the margin of the list of ownership claimants, the word "objected" before the name of every person therein whom you have reasonable cause to believe to be not entitled to be registered in the ownership portion of the new register about to be made, and the word "dead" before the name of every person therein whom you have reason from the returns sent by the registrars of births and deaths or from your own knowledge to believe to be dead.

If it appears to you that any person is entered in the ownership portion of the register for your parish [or township] in respect of a fifty pounds rental qualification you will add the word "objected" before the name of such person, and will insert his name in the occupiers list.\*

34. On or before the last day of July next you are to make out in manner directed by paragraphs 9 to 17 of this precept the following lists of voters:—

- (a.) The occupiers list, that is to say, a list (in the Form E. No. 1 sent herewith) of all persons entitled by reason of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within your parish [or township] to be registered as voters in respect of a fifty pounds rental, a ten pounds occupation, or a household qualification as defined in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 of this precept; and

- (b.) The old lodgers list, that is to say, a list (in the form D. (No. 3) sent herewith) of all persons who, being on the register of voters now in force for your division [or county] in respect of residence in lodgings within your parish [or township] have, on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next, given or caused to be given to you, or any one of you, claims to have their names inserted in the lists of voters in respect of residence in the same lodgings.

[Sub-Par. (A) does not apply in 1885, and must be omitted, and the language of the previous part of the paragraph must be altered accordingly, and Form D. (No. 3) need not be sent.]

35. On or before the first day of August next you are to sign one of the copies of the ownership portion of the register for your parish [or township] sent herewith, and the said list of ownership claimants, and to cause a sufficient number of copies of such list to be written or printed, and to publish the said portion of the register with your marginal additions and the said list signed by you in your parish [or township] in manner directed by paragraph 19 of this precept.

36. You are also to keep a copy signed by you of the said list, and a copy of the ownership por-



tion of the register, with your marginal additions thereon signed by you, and during the first fourteen days after you have published them are to allow them to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof in accordance with paragraph 21 of this precept.

37. On or before the first day of August next you are to sign the occupiers list\* and old lodgers list\* (if any) and to cause a sufficient number of copies of such lists to be written or printed, and to publish the said lists signed by you in your parish [or township] in manner directed by paragraph 19 of this precept.

38. †You are also to publish the corrupt and illegal practices list which is sent herewith, at the same time and in the same manner as you publish the list of ownership claimants, \*and also at the same time and in the same manner as you publish the occupiers and old lodgers lists.\*

39. You are to keep a written or printed copy of\* each of the occupiers and old lodgers lists (if any) which you have made, signed by you,† and also of\* the corrupt and illegal practices list,† and during the first fourteen days after the publication thereof are to allow them to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof in accordance with paragraph 21 of this precept.

#### Claims and Objections.

40. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to make out (in accordance with paragraphs 9 to 15 of this precept, and according to the Form No. 6 sent herewith) a list of ownership voters objected to, that is to say, a list containing the name of every person whose name is entered in the ownership portion of the register or list of ownership claimants, against whom a notice of objection has been given to you or any one of you, on or before the twentieth day of August next.

41. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are also to make out (in accordance with paragraphs 9 to 17 of this precept and according to the Form L. sent herewith) occupiers and lodgers objection lists, that is to say, lists containing the name of every person against whom a notice of objection has been given to you, or any one of you, on or before the twentieth day of August next, as not being entitled to have his name retained in the occupiers list or old lodgers list for your parish [or township], giving in separate lists the objections made to—

- (a.) any person on the occupiers list; and
- (b.) any person on the old lodgers list.

42. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to make out (in accordance with paragraphs 9 to 17 of this precept and according to the Form K. sent herewith) occupiers and lodgers claim lists, that is to say, lists containing the name of every person who has given or caused to be given to you, or any one of you, on or

\* Omit in 1886.

† If there is no corrupt and illegal practices list, the paragraph and words relating to it must be omitted.

before the twentieth day of August next, notice of his claim to be registered in any list of voters for your parish [or township] in respect of a fifty pounds rental, ten pounds occupation, household, or lodger qualification, making separate lists of—

- (a.) persons claiming to be registered in the occupiers list; and
- (b.) persons claiming to be registered as lodgers but not comprised in the old lodgers list.

43. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to sign and publish in the manner directed by paragraph 19 of this precept a copy of the list made by you in pursuance of paragraph 40 of this precept,\* and of every list made by you in pursuance of paragraphs 41 and 42 of this precept.\*

44. You are to keep a copy of \*each\* such list signed by you, and during the fourteen days next after the twenty-fifth day of August next are to allow the same, and also the original notices of claims and objections, to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof, in accordance with paragraph 21 of this precept.

45. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to deliver to me—

- (a.) the list of ownership claimants signed by you;
- (b.) the copy of the ownership portion of the register (sent herewith), with your marginal additions signed by you;
- (c.) a copy of the list of ownership voters objected to, signed by you;
- (d.) two copies of the occupiers and old lodgers lists; and
- (e.) a copy of each of the occupiers and lodgers claim and objection lists so made out and signed by you as aforesaid.\*

46. You are also to make lists of persons claiming to be omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list (sent herewith), and of persons objected to on the ground that they are omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list, and you will deal with such lists, claims, and objections in the same manner in all respects—

- (a.) if the person is on the ownership portion of the register, or on the list of ownership claimants, as is directed by paragraphs 32, 33, 40, 43, 44, and 45 of this precept, respecting claims and objections in relation to an ownership qualification\*; and
- (b.) in any other case as is directed by paragraphs 41 to 45 of this precept respecting claims and objections in relation to the lists of occupation voters,\*

but any list made under this paragraph must be kept separate from any other list.  
[Omit this paragraph if there is no corrupt or illegal practices list.]

#### Attendance upon Revising Barrister.

47. September.] You are to attend the court to be held by the revising barrister for the revision of the lists of voters for your parish [or

township]; and notice will be sent you of the time and place of holding such court.

You are, at such court, to deliver to the revising barrister holding it the following documents,—

- (a.) all the original notices of claims and objections received by you;
- (b.)\* the occupiers and old lodgers lists;
- (c.) the occupiers and lodgers claim and objection lists made out and signed by you; and\*
- (d.) all notices of the withdrawal or revival of objections received by you,

\*and you are there to produce the rate books of your parish [or township] containing the poor rates made and allowed during the period between the 5th day of January in last year and the 15th day of July next.\*

If you fail to comply with this precept you will be liable to the penalties in that case provided.

Given under my hand this day of  
(Signed) A.B.

Clerk of the peace for the county of

#### GENERAL FORMS.

##### PART I.

##### FORMS FOR OWNERSHIP VOTERS.

Note.—The following forms No. 2 to No. 7 refer only to ownership voters.

##### Form No. 2.

NOTICE as to OWNERSHIP CLAIMS to be given by the OVERSEERS.

We hereby give notice, that all persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters for the [division of the] county of [in respect of the ownership (whether freehold, copyhold, or leasehold) of any property situate wholly or in part within this parish [or township], who are not upon the register of voters now in force, or who, being upon the register, do not retain the same qualification or continue in the same place of abode as described in such register, and who are desirous to have their names inserted in the register of voters about to be made for the said county [or division], are hereby required to give or send to us or any of us, on or before the twentieth day of July in this year, a notice in writing signed by them, in which their name and surname at full length, their place of abode, and the particulars of their qualification, must be legibly written, according to the form hereunder set forth.

Any person who is upon the present register in respect of such ownership of property as above mentioned may also make his claim, if he thinks fit; but it is not necessary that he should do so if he has the same qualification and place of abode now described in the register.

Dated this day of June in the year

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the parish  
C.D. } [or township] of

#### FORM OF NOTICE OF CLAIM to be given to OVERSEERS by CLAIMANTS in respect of OWNERSHIP.

To the Overseers of the parish [or township] of

I hereby give you notice, that I claim to be inserted in the list of parliamentary voters for the [division of the] county of [and that the particulars of my place of abode and qualification are stated in the columns below,

Dated the day of in the year (Signed) G.H.

Name of the Claimant at full Length, the Surname being first.	Place of abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

Note.—The description should specify the street, lane, or other like place in the parish [or township] (if any), and number of house (if any), where the property is situate, or name of the property, if known by any, or name of the occupying tenant; or if the qualification consists of a tithe rentcharge, of the name of the rectory, vicarage, chapelry, or benefice to which

the rentcharge belongs, and if it consists of any other rentcharge, then the names of the owners of the property out of which such rent is issuing, or some of them, and the situation of the property, and a statement of the registration of the claimant in respect of such rentcharge in the register in force in the year 1884.



## FORM No. 3.

## FORM OF LIST OF OWNERSHIP CLAIMANTS.

County of \_\_\_\_\_ to wit } The list of persons claiming to be entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters for the [ \_\_\_\_\_ division  
of the] county of \_\_\_\_\_, in respect of the ownership of property situate in whole or in part within the  
parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_

Margin for entering Overseers' Objections.	Name of each Voter at full Length, the Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the said parish [or township].  
*C.D.* }

*Note.*—In this form the particulars are to be copied from the claim sent in.  
Overseers must insert in the foregoing list the name of the Parliamentary Division in which their parish is situate.

## FORM No. 4.

## NOTICE OF OBJECTION TO OWNERSHIP VOTERS to be given to the OVERSEERS.

To the Overseers of the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby give you notice that I object to the name of the person mentioned and described below being retained in the list of ownership voters for the [ \_\_\_\_\_ division of the] county of \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Voter objected to as described in the Register or List of Ownership Claimants.	Place of Abode as described.	Nature of Qualification as described.	Description of Qualifying Property as given in the Register or List of Ownership Claimants.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed) *A.B.*  
[Place of Abode.]

## FORM No. 5.

## Form (a).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to Persons whose Names are in the Ownership portion of the Register when objected to by any Person other than Overseers, and to the occupying Tenant of the qualifying Property, where notice is required to be given to the occupying Tenant.

To Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ [here insert the name and place of abode of the person objected to as described in the register, and in the case of notice to the tenant of the qualifying property insert his name and place of abode as described in the register].

Take notice that I object to your name [in the notice to the tenant instead of the words "your name," insert the name of the person objected to] being retained in the [here insert the name of the parish or township] list of ownership voters for the [ \_\_\_\_\_ division of the] county of \_\_\_\_\_

And I ground my objection,  
on the 1st column of the register,  
or on the 2nd column,  
or on the 3rd column,  
and the objection relates  
to the nature of your interest [in the notice to the tenant instead of the words "your interest," insert "the interest of," here insert the name of the person objected to,] in the qualifying property:  
or to the value of the qualifying property  
or on the 4th column.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one  
thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_  
Signed *A.B.* of [place of abode],  
on the register [or \_\_\_\_\_ list]  
of voters for the parish [or township]  
of \_\_\_\_\_

## Form (b).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to Persons whose names are on the list of ownership claimants objected to by any Person other than Overseers, and to the occupying Tenant of the qualifying Property, where notice is required to be given to the occupying Tenant.

To Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ [here insert the name and place of abode of the person objected to as described in the list, and in the case of notice to the tenant of the qualifying property insert his name and place of abode as described in the list].

Take notice that I object to your name [in the notice to the tenant instead of the words "your name," insert the name of the person objected to] being retained in the [here insert the name of the parish or township] list of ownership voters for the [ \_\_\_\_\_ division of the] county of \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one  
thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signed) *A.B.* of [place of abode],  
on the register [or \_\_\_\_\_ list]  
of voters for the parish [or township]  
of \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM No. 6.

## LIST OF PERSONS objected to as OWNERSHIP VOTERS to be published by the OVERSEERS.

The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained in the [name of parish or township] list of ownership voters for the [ \_\_\_\_\_ division of the] county of \_\_\_\_\_

Name of each Person objected to at full Length, the Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of the supposed Qualification.	Description of qualifying Property as given in the Register or List of Ownership Claimants.

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [or township] of  
*C.D.* }

*Note.*—In this form copy particulars from Register of Voters or ownership list of claimants.

## FORM No. 7.

## FORM OF DECLARATION BY VOTER as to his Place of Abode.

I, *A. B.*, of [place of abode] on the list of ownership voters for the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_, in the [\_\_\_\_\_] division of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I possessed on the last day of June now last past the same qualification in respect of which my name has been inserted in such list, and that my true place of abode is now \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed) *A. B.* [Place of Abode.]

Made and subscribed before me, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ year \_\_\_\_\_ } *C. D.*  
[Signature of justice, &c.]  
[Statement of his quality as justice, &c.]

## PART II.

## FORMS FOR OCCUPATION VOTERS.

*Note.*—The following forms (A.) to (O.) refer only to occupation voters.

## FORM (A.)

## FORM OF REQUISITION by OVERSEERS requiring NAMES of INHABITANT OCCUPIERS.

[This Form should be omitted in 1885.]

To *E. F.*

You are hereby required to fill up accurately the underwritten form.

If this form is not returned to us [or me], accurately filled up, within twenty-one days after the service hereof, you will be liable, under the Representation of the People Act, 1884, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

*A. B.*

*C. D.*

Overseers [or assistant overseer] for the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_

TWO

## Form of Return.

1.	2.	3.
Property in respect of which the Person making the Return is rated [or liable to be rated, or Occupier.]	Situation or Description of every Dwelling-house, as defined by the Representation of the People Acts, forming part of the property in the First Column.	Surname and other Name of every Man who was on the fifteenth day of July last, and has been up to the date of the Return, an Inhabitant Occupier of any Dwelling-house in the Second Column.

I declare that the above is a true and complete return.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) *E. F.*

*Note.*—The description of the property in the first column should be a copy from the rate book, and should be filled in by the overseers, and if it is a house numbered in a street should specify the street and number.

Such of the following instructions as are suitable should be annexed to the form, with such alterations, if any, as the overseers think necessary for adapting them to the circumstances of the parish or of the property to which the notice refers.

## INSTRUCTIONS for filling up a FORM.

*Instructions where Property consists of several Buildings; for instance, Cottages let by the Owner.*

In the second column insert "cottage in \_\_\_\_\_ Lane," or otherwise describe its locality.

In the third column insert, opposite to the description of the cottage in the second column, the name of the man who now inhabits it, and has inhabited it since the fifteenth day of July last.

If it has not been so inhabited state so, or omit the cottage from the second column.

The head of the family alone is considered to be the occupier.

*Instructions in case of what is commonly called the Service Franchise.*

The dwelling-house in the second column may be either—

- (a.) A separate house—for example, a schoolmaster's house; or  
(b.) A part of a dwelling-house separately occupied as a dwelling—for example, a room or rooms over a stable, or caretaker's rooms in an office.

If it is a separate house, insert in the second column, "house in \_\_\_\_\_ Road," or otherwise describe its locality.

If it is a part of a dwelling-house, insert in the second column "rooms over stable," "basement of office," "rooms over shop," or otherwise specify the locality of the room or rooms.

In the third column insert, opposite to the description of the dwelling-

house in the second column, the name of the man who now inhabits it, and has inhabited it since the fifteenth day of July last.

If it has not been so inhabited state so, or omit the dwelling-house from the second column.

In filling up the return it must be recollected that, under the Representation of the People Acts,—

- (a.) In the case of a man who inhabits by reason of any office, service, or employment, if the same house is inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in his office, service, or employment, such man is not considered a separate inhabitant occupier; for example, a butler occupying rooms in his master's house is not such an occupier, although, if he occupied rooms over a detached building, such as a laundry, he might be such an occupier;

- (b.) The head of the family alone is considered to be the occupier.

*Instructions in the case of a House let in separate Tenements.*

The dwelling-house in the second column may be any room or rooms in the house which are separately occupied as a dwelling.

Insert in the second column the position of the room or rooms occupied; for example, "first floor, front room."

In the third column insert, opposite to the description of the room or rooms in the second column, the name of the man who now inhabits it or them, and has so inhabited since the fifteenth day of July last.

If any room or rooms have not been so inhabited state so, or omit the room or rooms from the second column.

In filling up the return it must be recollected that, under the Representation of the People Acts,—

- (a.) A man who occupies separately any room or rooms in a house must be entered, although he is entitled to the joint use of some other part of the house; for example, a man occupying separately the first floor front rooms, and having joint use of a wash-house, must be entered;

- (b.) The head of the family alone is considered to be the occupier.

If the landlord of a house let out in separate tenements lives in the house, he must not return the names of the occupiers of tenements in that house.

## FORM (B.)

## NOTICE as to RATES to be Published by the OVERSEERS.

[\_\_\_\_\_] division of the [\_\_\_\_\_] county of \_\_\_\_\_ to wit.

of parliamentary voters for the said division [or county], now about to be made in respect of the occupation as a ten pounds occupier or inhabitant occupier of any premises situate wholly or partly within this parish [or township], unless all sums which have become due in respect of those

(We hereby give notice that no person will be entitled to have his name inserted on any list

premises on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve calendar months next preceding the fifth day of January last past have been duly paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of June 18 \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) *A. B.* Overseers of the parish [or township]  
*C. D.* of \_\_\_\_\_

NOTICE as to RATES to be SERVED by OVERSEERS.

Dated the            day of June 18 .            (Signed)     C.D. }  
   E.F. } Overseers  
of the parish [or township] of            ,

Disqualified for being registered in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification by nonpayment of the rates due in respect of the premises named herein.

[In 1885 Form D. No.      does not apply and should not be sent.]

The persons who being on the register of parliamentary voters now in force for the [ ] division of the] county of [ ] in respect of residence in lodgings within the parish [or township] of [ ] claim in respect of residence in the same lodgings, to have their names inserted in the list of parliamentary voters for the said [division or] county.

Signed      *A.B.*    } Overseers of the parish [*or township*]  
              *C.D.*    } of                    .

FORM OF OCCUPIERS LIST.

List of the persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters for the [ ] division of the [ ] county of [ ] in respect of the inhabitant occupation of a dwelling-house, or of the occupation of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of ten pounds, or of any right reserved by section ten of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, when such dwelling-house, land, or tenement is situate wholly or partly within this parish [or township].

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
*C.D.* } of \_\_\_\_\_

*Note.*—Any person registered in respect of a fifty pounds rental qualification must be included in the foregoing list.

[N.B.—This list (No. 1) does not contain the names of any parliamentary voters except those entitled in respect of a household or £18 occupation qualification, or of £50 rental qualification reserved by section 10 of the Representation of the People Act, 1884.]

FORMS OF NOTICE OF CLAIM IN RESPECT OF THE OCCUPATION FRANCHISE.

No. 1.—GENERAL.

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_  
 I claim to have my name inserted in the list made by you of parliamentary voters for the [\_\_\_\_\_ division of the] county of \_\_\_\_\_  
 in respect of the qualification named below [and to have my name omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list.]  
 Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_

(Signed) *A.B.*



## No. 2.—LODGERS.

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of  
I claim to have my name inserted in the list of parliamentary voters for the [ division of the] county of in  
respect of the qualification named below.

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings situate.	Amount of Rent paid.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.
Stevens, John William	Two rooms, first floor, furnished	51, Brick Street	16s. a week	William Johnson, 51, Brick Street

I hereby declare that I have during the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July in this year occupied as sole tenant [or as joint tenant with ], and resided in, the above-mentioned lodgings, and that those lodgings are of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten [or twenty] pounds or upwards† and I hereby declare that I am on the register of parliamentary voters for the said division [or county] in respect of the same lodgings as above mentioned, and I desire to have my name inserted in the old lodgers list.†

Dated the day of 18 .  
(Signed) A.B. (the Claimant).

[Omit the words between crosses if they are not applicable.]

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I have witnessed the above signature of the above-named claimant at the date stated above, and that I believe the above claim to be correct.

Dated the day of 18 .  
(Signed) C.D., of

[state residence and calling of witness.]

Note.—If the claim is in respect of different rooms successively occupied as lodgings in the same house, the notice of claim must specify each room, or set of rooms, so occupied.

If the claimant is on the register in respect of the same lodgings, and desires to have his name inserted in the old lodgers list published on or before the first day of August, he must send in his claim on or before the twenty-fifth day of July.

In any other case he must send it in after the last day of July, and on or before the twentieth day of August.

If there are two joint lodgers, the yearly value of the lodgings must be twenty pounds or upwards.

## FORM (I.)

## FORM OF NOTICE OF OBJECTION in respect of the OCCUPATION FRANCHISE.

## No. 1.

## NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to OVERSEERS.

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of  
I hereby give you notice that I object to the name of  
being retained on the list of parliamentary voters for the  
[ division of the] county of [and to  
the omission of the said name from the corrupt and illegal practices list].

Dated the day of 18 .  
(Signed) A.B. [place of abode]  
on the list of parliamentary voters for  
the parish [or township] of

## No. 2.

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to PERSON objected to.  
To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I object to your name being retained on the list of parliamentary voters for the [ division of the] county of [and to the omission of your name from the corrupt and illegal practices list] on the following grounds, viz. :—

1. That, e.g., you have not occupied for twelve months to July 15th :
2. That you have been convicted [or reported guilty] of a corrupt practice :
- 3.

Dated the day of 18 .  
(Signed) A.B., of [place of abode], on the list of  
parliamentary voters for the parish  
[or township] of

Note.—The notice of objection in each of the above two cases, Nos. 1 and 2, should, if there is more than one list, specify the list to which the objection refers ; and if the list contains two or more persons of the same name, should distinguish the person intended to be objected to.

## FORM (K.)

## FORM OF LIST OF CLAIMANTS in respect of the OCCUPATION FRANCHISE to be published by the Overseers.

## No. 1.—GENERAL LIST OF OCCUPIER CLAIMS.

The following persons claim to have their names inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters for the [ division of the] county of  
in respect of the occupation of property in this parish [or township] other than lodgings.

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
C.D. } of

Note.—A copy of the claim must be entered in this form.

Any claim to be omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list shall be added to the foregoing list of claimants.

## No. 2.—LIST OF LODGER CLAIMANTS.

The following persons claim as lodgers to have their names inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters for the [ division of the] county of

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Amount of Rent paid.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
C.D. } of

Note.—A copy of the claim must be entered in this form.

## FORM (L.)

FORMS OF OBJECTION LISTS to be published by the Overseers, *i.e.*, of LISTS of PERSONS objected to when on List of Occupation Voters.

## No. 1.—LIST of PERSONS on Occupiers List who have been objected to.

The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on the lists of parliamentary voters for the [division of the] county of [other than lodgings], in respect of the occupation of property in the parish [or township] of

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of the supposed Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
C.D. } of

Note.—In this form copy particulars from the list of voters.

Any objection to the omission of a person from the corrupt and illegal practices list shall be added to the foregoing list.

## No. 2.—LIST of LODGERS objected to.

The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on the old lodgers list among the parliamentary voters for the [division of the] county of

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
C.D. } of

Note.—This form applies only to lodgers on the old lodgers list who are objected to.

The list of lodgers so objected to should form a separate list from that of other persons objected to.

In this form copy particulars from the old lodgers list.

## FORM (M.)

DECLARATION for correcting misdescription in Occupiers or Old Lodgers List.

I, [division of the] county of [of] in the parish of [do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—  
1. I am the person referred to in the list of (specifying the particular list) made out for the parish [or township] of by an entry as follows:—

Name as described in List.	Place of Abode as described in List.	Nature of Qualification as described in List.	Description of Qualifying Property.
Giles, John - - - -	High Street - - - -	Tenement - - - -	Hill Farm, Green Lane

2. My correct name and place of abode and the correct particulars respecting my qualification are, and ought to be, stated in the register about to be made up of parliamentary voters for the [division of the] county of [as follows:—

Correct Name.	Correct Place of Abode.	Correct nature of Qualification.	Correct Description of Qualifying Property.
Giles, Joseph - - - -	15, High Street - - - -	Land and tenement - -	Church Farm, Green Lane

Dated this [day of] 18 [Signed]

Made and subscribed before me this [day of] 18 [A.B.]

Justice of the peace for

Note.—In the case of a declaration by a person on the old lodgers list this form must be adapted so as to suit that list.  
[The person before whom the declaration is made should affix his official description.]

## FORM (N.)

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF OBJECTION.

## No. 1.—NOTICE to the PERSON objected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I withdraw my objection to your name being retained on the list of [so far as regards the ground of objection numbered] in my notice to you of such objection.†

Dated the [day of] 18 [Signed]

[The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection. Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly withdrawn. The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.]

## No. 2.—NOTICE to the OVERSEERS.

To the Overseers of

I hereby give you notice that I withdraw my objection to the name of [being retained on the list of] [so far as regards the ground of objection numbered] in my notice to him of such objection.†

Dated the [day of] 18 [Signed]

[The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection. Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly withdrawn. The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.]

## FORM (O.)

## NOTICE REVIVING AN OBJECTION.

## No. 1.—NOTICE to the PERSON objected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I revive the objection which was made by \_\_\_\_\_, since deceased, to your name being retained on the list of \_\_\_\_\_  
 † so far as regards the ground of objection numbered \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the notice to you of such objection.†

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_.

(Signed)

[The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection. Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly revived. The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.]

## No. 2.—NOTICE to the OVERSEERS.

To the Overseers of

I hereby give you notice that I revive the objection which was made by \_\_\_\_\_, since deceased, to the name \_\_\_\_\_ being retained on the list of \_\_\_\_\_

† so far as regards the ground of objection numbered \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the notice to the person objected to of such objection.†  
 Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_.

(Signed)

[The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection. Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly revived. The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.]

## Section 18.] THIRD SCHEDULE.

INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS FOR  
BOROUGHES.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO TOWN CLERKS.

1. This precept is to be issued to the overseers of a parish or township—

- (a.) where the parish or township is situate both in a municipal and also in a parliamentary borough by the town clerk of the municipal borough; and
- (b.) where the parish or township is situate in a municipal borough, wholly or partly comprised in the area of a parliamentary borough which after the dissolution of the Parliament existing in January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five ceases to be a parliamentary borough, by the town clerk of such municipal borough; and
- (c.) where a parish or township is situate in a parliamentary but not in a municipal borough, then by the person acting under the Parliamentary Registration Acts as town clerk of such parliamentary borough.

2. Where a parish or township is situate partly within and partly without the boundary of a parliamentary borough, or any such municipal borough wholly or partly comprised in the area of a former parliamentary borough as above mentioned, each such part of a parish is deemed to be a separate parish for the purposes of these instructions and the following forms; and the town clerk must add to his precept to the overseers of such parish or township a note to the effect that his precept applies only to that portion of the parish or township which is situate within the said boundary, and that the lists of all the voters for that portion must be made out separately, and that any reference in the precept to the parish or township means only that portion of the parish or township which is situate within the said boundary.

3. Where a parish or township is situate within a parliamentary but not within a municipal borough, the town clerk will omit from his precept, and from the forms sent to the overseers of such parish or township, so much as relates to burgesses; that is to say, in the precept paragraphs two, eight, and fifteen, and so much of the heading and of paragraphs twelve, fourteen, sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-seven, thirty, thirty-five, and thirty-six as is placed between asterisks.

If there is no corrupt and illegal practices list, the town clerk will omit from the precept and forms all parts relating to it.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the town clerk will inform the overseers that any corrupt and illegal practices list made with reference to any voters disqualified by any Act passed during the present Session does not apply to burgess lists, and will omit so much of the precept as relates to the old lodgers list, and the forms relating to that list, in every case where the parish was not, in one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, in a parliamentary borough.

4. NOTE.—This is to meet the case of the merged boroughs. Where a parish or township is not situate within a parliamentary borough, the town clerk must substitute in his precept for the expression "parliamentary borough," the expression "division of the county of \_\_\_\_\_," and make the necessary consequential substitution.

tion in the precept and forms of "division" or "county" for "borough," and must make the alterations mentioned in the marginal notes to this precept, and must add the following paragraphs (i. to v.):—

(i.) This precept does not apply to any person entitled to vote in respect of the ownership of property whether of freehold, leasehold, or copyhold tenure.

(ii.) The expression "parliamentary voter," besides the voters mentioned in paragraph one of this precept, includes a person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a fifty pounds rental qualification.

(iii.) A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a fifty pounds rental qualification—

(a.) must on the fifteenth day of July next be an occupier as tenant of some land or tenement for which he is bonâ fide liable to a yearly rent of not less than fifty pounds; and

(b.) must have occupied such land or tenement for the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next; and

(c.) must have been registered as a voter in respect of the said occupation in the register of voters in force during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(iv.) If two or more persons jointly are such occupiers as above mentioned, and the rent is such as to give fifty pounds or more for each occupier, each such occupier, if he was registered in respect of the said occupation as aforesaid in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, is entitled to be registered as a voter.

(v.) A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a fifty pounds rental qualification must be entered in the list of voters in the same manner as if he were entitled to a ten pounds occupation qualification, and you must consider that the directions in this precept respecting that qualification apply to a fifty pounds rental qualification.

5. The town clerk must send, with the precept, to the overseers copies of the following forms in this schedule, namely,—

Form A.

Form B., No. 1, and if the parish is in a municipal borough, No. 2.

Form C., No. 1 and No. 2.

Form D., No. 1, or Form E., as the case requires.

Form D., No. 2, where the case requires it.

Form D., No. 3.

Form F., if required for the parish.

Form G., if the parish is in a municipal borough.

Form K., No. 2 and No. 3, and if the parish is in a municipal borough, No. 1 and No. 4.

Form L., No. 2 and No. 3, and if the parish is in a municipal borough, No. 1 and No. 4.

Also, if there is any corrupt or illegal practices list, a copy of that list.

6. In copying and printing for the parliamentary register the revised lists of any parish or township in a parliamentary borough, such lists may, and if and so far as the local authority, under the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, so direct, shall, be arranged according to convenience for use in parts for polling districts or, if the parish is situate in a municipal borough, wards, and where the polling districts and wards do not coincide, then in such manner that the parts may be conveniently compiled or put together to serve either as lists for polling districts or as ward lists; and where the list has been made out in

divisions, divisions one and two for the parliamentary register, and divisions one and three for the burgess roll, may, and if and so far as the local authority under the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, so direct, shall, be combined or kept separate according to convenience for use; and any arrangement may, and if and so far as the said local authority so direct, shall, be adopted according to convenience, so that one print or edition of division one may be available for both sets.

7. In a parliamentary borough each part of the parliamentary register which corresponds with a polling district or ward shall be divided into four lists—

(a.) A list of voters in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification;

(b.) A list of lodgers;

(c.) A list of the freemen (if any) entitled to vote in the said polling district or ward; and

(d.) A list of persons having any rights of voting in the said polling district or ward otherwise than as above mentioned.

8. Each entry for voting on the parliamentary register of every parliamentary borough, and on the burgess roll of every municipal borough, is, save as mentioned in paragraph nine, to be distinguished by a number, either alone or in combination with such letter or distinguishing mark as the local authority under the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, from time to time fixes, and there shall be one series of numbers for the whole of each parliamentary borough, or if it is divided into divisions for each division of such borough, and for the whole of each municipal borough, or if it is divided into wards for each ward, save that if the local authority so direct there may be a separate series of numbers for each polling district, whether parliamentary or municipal.

9. Any entry of a person against which the revising barrister has placed a note to the effect that such person is not entitled to vote in respect of the qualification therein contained, he being on the list for voting in respect of another qualification, is to be denoted by an asterisk, and no number is to be prefixed to his name.

10. The officer having the custody of any revised lists of voters in a parliamentary borough or municipal borough under the Parliamentary Registration Acts shall permit access thereto for the purpose of the same being copied for any public purpose relating to parliamentary registration, or the enrolment of burgesses.

FORM OF PRECEPT OF THE TOWN CLERK  
TO THE OVERSEERS.REGISTRATION OF PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS\*  
AND BURGESSES.\*

[Omit part between asterisks if no part of parish is in a municipal borough.]

Parliamentary borough } To the overseers of the  
of \_\_\_\_\_ } poor of the parish [or  
\*Municipal borough of\* } township] of \_\_\_\_\_  
to wit.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament in that behalf I require your attention to the following:—

## INSTRUCTIONS.

Part I. of this precept informs you generally of the persons entitled to be registered, and of the



meaning of the expressions used in this precept, and also as to the mode in which you are to make out and publish the lists.

Part II. gives you, in order of time, the several matters which you are required to do.

## PART I.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS, EXPLAINING THE PERSONS ENTITLED TO BE REGISTERED, THE MEANING OF THE EXPRESSIONS USED, AND THE MODE OF MAKING OUT AND PUBLISHING THE LISTS.

## Definitions.

This precept relates to the registration of parliamentary voters for the said parliamentary borough\* and the enrolment of burgesses for the said municipal borough.\*

1. *Parliamentary voters.*] In this precept the expression "parliamentary voters" means persons entitled to be registered as voters at parliamentary elections for the said parliamentary borough or any division thereof in respect of—

- (a.) a ten pounds occupation qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph four of this precept;
- (b.) a household qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph five of this precept; or
- (c.) a lodger qualification as hereafter defined in paragraph six of this precept; or
- (d.) any right reserved by sections thirty-one and thirty-three of the Reform Act, 1832.

[Omit (d.) where any reserved right does not exist.]

2. *Burgesses.*] In this precept the expression "burgesses" means persons entitled to be enrolled as burgesses under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1832.

3. *General qualification.*] Every parliamentary voter must be a man of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, and must not at any time during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next have received any parochial relief.

4. *Ten pounds occupation qualification.*] A person entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter in respect of a ten pounds occupation qualification—

- (a.) must† during the whole twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next have been an occupier as owner or tenant of some land or tenement in your parish [or township] of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds; and
- (b.) must have resided in or within seven miles of the said parliamentary borough during six months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next; and
- (c.) such person, or some one else must during the said twelve months have been rated to all poor rates made in respect of such land or tenement; and
- (d.) all sums due in respect of the said land or tenement on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifth day of January last, or on account of any assessed taxes due before the fifth day of January last, must have been paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

If two or more persons jointly are such occupiers as above mentioned, and the value of the land or tenement is such as to give ten pounds or more for each occupier, each of such occupiers is entitled to be registered as a voter.†

If a person has occupied in the said parliamentary borough different lands or tenements of the requisite value in immediate succession during the said twelve months, he is entitled in respect of the occupation thereof to be registered as a voter in the parish [or township] in which the last occupied land or tenement is situate.

[† If parish is not in a parliamentary borough, after "must" insert "on the fifteenth day of July next be, and." If parish is not in a parliamentary borough, omit (b.). In a parish in the City of London substitute twenty-five for seven miles. If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough, substitute for the part between crosses "two of such occupiers are entitled to be registered as voters, but no more are so entitled unless they derived the property by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or devise, or unless they are bona fide engaged as partners carrying on

trade or business thereon, in any of which cases all may be registered, if the value is sufficient to give ten pounds for each occupier."]

5. *Household qualification.*] A person entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter in respect of a household qualification—

- (a.) must on the fifteenth day of July next be and for the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding that day (except the time (if any) not exceeding four months during which he has permitted the house to be occupied as a furnished house), have been an inhabitant occupier of some dwelling-house in your parish [or township], or of some part of a house separately occupied as a dwelling; and
- (b.) such person or some one else must during those twelve months have been rated to all poor rates made in respect of the said dwelling-house; and
- (c.) all sums due in respect of the said dwelling-house on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifth day of January last must have been paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

If two or more persons are joint occupiers of a dwelling-house, no one of them is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a household qualification in respect thereof, though if the value is sufficient, one or more of them may be so entitled under paragraph four above.

If a person has occupied different dwelling-houses in the said parliamentary borough in immediate succession during the said twelve months, he is entitled in respect of the occupation thereof to be registered as a voter in the parish [or township] in which the last occupied dwelling-house is situate.

If a person inhabits a dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service, or employment, and the dwelling-house is not inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in such office, service, or employment, he is considered to be an inhabitant occupier of that dwelling-house.

6. *Lodger qualification.*] A person entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter in respect of a lodger qualification—

- (a.) must have claimed to be registered; and
- (b.) must have occupied separately as a lodger for the whole twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next lodgings, being part of one and the same dwelling-house in your parish [or township], and being of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards; and
- (c.) must have resided in such lodgings during the said twelve months.

If two or more persons are joint lodgers, and the value of the lodgings is such as to give ten pounds or more for each lodger, two of such persons, but no more, are entitled to be registered as voters.

If a person has occupied different lodgings of the requisite value in the same house, in immediate succession, he is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of the occupation thereof.

7. *Reserved rights.*] A person entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of any right reserved by sections thirty-one and thirty-three of the Reform Act, 1832, must further—

- (a.) be a freeholder or burgage tenant; or,†
- (b.) be possessed of a right to vote, possessed by him on the seventh day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

[† Omit part between crosses except in counties of cities or towns where these rights exist, and omit para. 7 where no reserved rights exist.]

8. *Burgesses.*] A person entitled to be enrolled as a burgess may be a man or woman, but must be of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity, and must not at any time within the twelve months next before the fifteenth day of July next have received any parochial relief; and—

- (a.) must during the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July next have been an occupier of a house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building in your parish [or township]; and
- (b.) have resided during those twelve months in

the said municipal borough or within seven miles thereof; and

- (c.) such person or some one else must during the said twelve months have been rated to all poor rates made in respect of the qualifying property; and
- (d.) all sums due in respect of the qualifying property on account of any poor rate made and allowed, or any borough rate made during the twelve months immediately preceding the fifth day of January last, must have been paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

A person is entitled to be enrolled as a burgess notwithstanding that he has permitted his dwelling-house to be occupied as a furnished house for a time not exceeding four months, and during that time has not resided as above-mentioned.

If two or more persons are joint occupiers, each such occupier is entitled to be enrolled as a burgess.

If a person has occupied in immediate succession during the said twelve months different premises in the municipal borough which would qualify him for enrolment as a burgess, he is entitled, in respect of the occupation thereof, to be enrolled as a burgess in the parish [or township] in which the last occupied premises are situate.

A person who is entitled to be enrolled as a burgess in all respects except that of residence, and is resident beyond seven miles, but within fifteen miles, of the said municipal borough, is entitled to be on the list of persons entitled to be elected councillors or aldermen though not entitled to be on the burgess roll.

## Mode of making out Lists.

9. Each list and, where the list is made out in divisions, each division of each list must be made out in alphabetical order.

If your parish [or township] is divided into, or forms part of, more than one polling district or ward, you must make out a list for each part which is in a separate polling district or separate ward as if it were a separate parish.

[Note.—If the local authority has given any special directions as to the mode of making out the list according to streets or otherwise, the town clerk, or other officer issuing the precepts, must modify paragraph (9) accordingly.]

10. *Entry of names.*] In making out the lists you are to state the surname and other name or names of each person at full length, the surname being placed first.

11. The place of abode should be entered with the name, if any, of the street, lane, or other locality, and the number, if any, in such street, lane, or other locality, and such entry should be made in all cases in such a manner as will afford a full and sufficient address for a person entered if a letter is addressed to him by post.

12. *Entry of nature of qualification.*] The nature of the qualification should be entered as nearly as possible in accordance with the words of the statute conferring the franchise; for instance:—

- (a.) The nature of the ten pounds occupation qualification of a person should be stated thus:—"tenement" or "land," or "land and tenement," or in the case of a joint occupation "tenement (joint)," or "land (joint)," or in the case of a successive occupation "tenement (successive)" or "land (successive)."
- (b.) Where a parish is situate in a municipal borough and the ten pounds qualification is also a qualification for a burgess, the nature of the qualification should be stated by a description of the tenement thus:—"house," "shop," "warehouse," or "building," or "chambers," or as the case may be, or in the case of a joint occupation "house (joint)," "shop (joint)," "warehouse (joint)," or as the case may be, or in the case of a successive occupation "shop (successive)," or as the case may be.
- (c.) The nature of a household qualification should be stated thus:—"dwelling-house," or in the case of successive occupation "dwelling-house (successive)."
- (d.) The nature of a qualification for a burgess only should be stated thus:—"house," "warehouse," "counting-house," "chambers," or as the case may be, with the

addition of "joint" or "successive" if necessary.\*

Where the same property constitutes both a ten pounds occupation qualification and a household qualification, the nature of the qualification should be entered as "dwelling-house,"\* and that statement will suffice although the property also qualifies for a burgess.\*

If the description indicates the nature of the qualification, as, for instance, if a ten pounds occupation qualification consists of a house and is entered as a dwelling-house, such description will be sufficient.

Any description of the nature of the qualification further than that above mentioned is superfluous and should not be given.

13. *Entry of qualifying property.* The description of any qualifying property should specify the name and situation of that property, and for that purpose should either state the name (if any) of the street, lane, or other locality, and the number (if any) in such street, lane, or other locality of such property, or the name of the occupying tenant, and the description of the qualifying property should in all cases be such as will afford full and sufficient means of identifying such property.

14. *General qualifications.* Where several qualifications are possessed by the same person, the particulars respecting each qualification should be stated in the list; \*and in the case of a list made out in divisions, where a person is entered in division one in respect of one qualification for parliamentary purposes, and in respect of another qualification for municipal purposes, each such qualification should be distinguished in the list by a note to the effect that the qualification is for parliamentary purposes only, or for municipal purposes only, as the case may be.\*

15. *Divisions of list.* If your parish [or township] is situate in a municipal borough the occupiers list (mentioned hereafter in paragraph thirty sub-paragraph (a)) is to be made out in three divisions:

Division one is to comprise the names of the persons entitled both to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification, and to be enrolled as burgesses.

Division two is to comprise the names of the persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification, but not to be enrolled as burgesses.

Division three is to comprise the names of the persons entitled to be enrolled as burgesses, but not to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification.

16. *Omission of dead and disqualified.* You should omit from any list of parliamentary voters (other than the old lodgers list)\* and from any list of burgesses\* the name of any person—

- (a) whom from the returns furnished by the registrar of births and deaths, or from your own knowledge, you know to be dead; or
- (b) who is not qualified by reason of the non-payment of rates; or
- (c) who is disqualified by reason of having received parochial relief; or
- (d) whose name is entered in the corrupt and illegal practices list.†

[Omit (d) where there is no corrupt and illegal practices list.]

17. *Objection in old lodgers list.* In making out the old lodgers list (mentioned hereafter in paragraph thirty, sub-paragraph (c)), if you have reason to believe that any person whose name is entered on that list is dead, or is not entitled to be registered, you should make a note to that effect in the margin of the list.

18. *Registrars returns of deaths.* The registrars of births and deaths are required to send to you, periodically, returns of the names and residences of all male persons of full age dying within your parish [or township], and you must examine those returns to see whether any person who otherwise would appear in the list of voters is dead, and you are to pay the registrars, as part of your expenses connected with registration, a fee of twopence for each return, and a further fee of twopence for every death entered in such returns.

#### Publication and Inspection.

19. *Publication of lists, &c.* The manner in which you are required to publish the notices, lists, and documents directed by this precept to be published is as follows; that is to say—

You are to fix a copy of such notice, list, or document (each copy being first signed by you)—

(a) on or near the outside of the outer door or of the outer wall near the door of every church and public chapel in your parish [or township], including chapels which do not belong to the Established Church; and

(b) also, having first obtained the authority of the local postmaster, or if he refuses, of the Postmaster General, in some public and conspicuous position in or near every post office and telegraph office occupied by or on behalf of the Postmaster General; and

(c) also in or near every public or municipal or parochial office in your parish [or township]; or

(d) if there is no such church, chapel, or office, then in some public or conspicuous situation in your parish [or township].

20. Everything so published must remain there during a period including two consecutive Sundays at least next after the first day of publication, and if you find any notice, list, or other document published by you in pursuance of this precept to be destroyed, mutilated, defaced, or removed, you are forthwith to place another to the same effect in its place.

21. *Inspection and delivery of copies.* Where this precept directs you during any period to allow any Copy of a portion of a register, list, notice, or other document to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof, you will permit such copy, list, notice, or document to be perused by every person desirous of perusing it, at any time between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and four of the clock in the afternoon of any day, except Sunday, during the said period, without payment or demand of any fee; and you are also to deliver a written or printed copy of it, signed by you, to every person applying for the same during the said period, on payment of a price for such copy after the following rate:—

For any list or copy of a list containing any number of persons' names—

Not exceeding 100 names . . . . .	s. d.
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200 . . . . .	0 6
Exceeding 200 and not exceeding 300 . . . . .	1 0
Exceeding 300 and not exceeding 400 . . . . .	1 6
Exceeding 400 . . . . .	2 0
Exceeding 400 . . . . .	2 6

22. You must allow any person who is registered as a parliamentary voter in the said parliamentary borough, \*or enrolled as a burgess in the said municipal borough,\* to inspect at all reasonable times, free of charge,—

- (a) the books containing the poor rates made for your parish [or township] within the last two years, and to make a copy of, or take an extract from, such books, and
- (b) the returns of deaths sent to you by the registrars of births and deaths.

#### PART II.

##### THINGS TO BE DONE IN ORDER OF DATE.

##### Notices and Inquiries.

23. *April and May.* [In 1885 pars. 23—25 may be omitted.] In the months of April and May, or one of them, you are to inquire or ascertain with respect to all property in your parish [or township] which comprises any dwelling-house (including under the term any part of a house separately occupied as a dwelling, whether any man, other than the owner or other person rated or liable, to be rated in respect of such property, is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a household qualification by reason of his being an inhabitant occupier of such dwelling-house, and you are to enter in the rate book, in a separate column added for the purpose, the name of every man so entitled and the situation or description of the dwelling-house in respect of which he is entitled.

If any property, whether by reason of belonging to the Crown or otherwise, is not rated, you must act under this paragraph in the same manner as if it were rated.

24. For the purpose of your inquiry you are at

liberty to serve on any person who is the occupier or rated or liable to be rated in respect of any property, or on some agent of such person concerned in the management of such property, a requisition according to the Form A. among the forms sent herewith. You may serve the requisition by giving it to the person by whom it is to be observed, or by leaving it at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the property, and in case no such person can be found, then by affixing the requisition in some conspicuous part of the property; and where the property is occupied by a company or other body of persons, you may serve the requisition on the secretary or agent of the company or body of persons, and if the property belongs to the Crown or is not rated, you may serve it on the chief local officer having the superintendence or control of the property. A person who fails to comply with the requisition is liable on summary conviction to a penalty of forty shillings.

25. In making the inquiries directed by the two last paragraphs you will observe the following directions:—

(a) if you know that any man who is not rated has inhabited a dwelling-house since the fifteenth day of July last you should enter the name of that man in the rate book as mentioned in paragraph twenty-three of this precept, without serving any requisition on the occupier or other person rated.

(b) you should not serve the requisition on the occupier or owner of any property, unless you have reasonable ground to believe that there is some inhabitant occupier of such property, who is entitled to vote, besides the person on whom the requisition is served.

26. On or before the 20th day of June next you are to publish in manner directed by paragraph nineteen of this precept a notice [or notices] signed by you according to the Form B. among the printed forms sent herewith.

27. Where any sum on account of a poor rate made and allowed during the twelve months next before the fifth day of January last is on the first day of June next due in respect of any property in your parish [or township] capable of conferring the franchise in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification for the said parliamentary borough \*or the franchise for the said municipal borough,\* you are on or before the twentieth day of June next to give to every occupier of that property a notice (in the Form C. (No. 1) sent herewith), by delivering it to such occupier, or leaving it at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the property in respect of which the rate is payable, and in case no such person can be found, then by affixing the notice upon some conspicuous part of such property.

[When a borough rate is levied as a separate rate and not as a part of the poor rate, the precept should be altered accordingly so as to contain a reference to the borough rate.]

You need not give this notice if the rate has been previously duly demanded of such occupier by a demand note served in the like manner as the last-mentioned notice, but you must serve the notice on every occupier of that property who will, if the rate is paid, be entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of the occupation thereof.

28. If the sum due on account of poor rate as above mentioned in respect of any property is not paid on or before the twentieth day of July next, all occupiers of that property are disqualified from being entered in any list of occupation voters; and on or before the twenty-second day of July next you are to make out (in the Form C. (No. 2) sent herewith) a list containing the name of every person so disqualified; and you are to keep that list, and during the first fourteen days after the said twenty-second day of July are to allow it to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof in accordance with paragraph 21 of this precept.

29. On or before the last day of July next you are to ascertain from the relieving officer acting for your parish [or township] the names of all persons who are disqualified from being inserted in the lists of voters for your parish [or township] by reason of having received parochial relief, and the relieving officer upon your application is bound to produce to you at such place in your parish [or



township] and at such times as are required by you the books in his possession containing the names of such persons.

*Lists of Voters.*

30. On or before the last day of July next you are to make out in manner directed by paragraphs nine to seventeen of this precept the following lists of voters:—

- (a.) The occupiers list, that is to say, a list (in the Form (D.) [or (E.)] No. 1 sent herewith) of all persons who by reason of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within your parish [or township] are entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of a ten pounds occupation or a household qualification as defined in paragraphs four and five of this precept \*or to be enrolled as burgesses of the said municipal borough.\*
- (b.) The reserved rights list, that is to say, a list (in the Form (D.) No. 2, sent herewith) of all persons who are entitled within your parish [or township] to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of any right reserved by sections thirty-one or thirty-three of the Reform Act, 1832.
- (c.) The old lodgers list, that is to say, a list (in the Form (D.) No. 3, sent herewith) of all persons who being on the register of voters now in force for the said parliamentary borough in respect of residence in lodgings within your parish [or township] have, on or before the twenty-fifth day of July next, given or caused to be given to you or any one of you claims to have their names inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters in respect of residence in the same lodgings.
- (d.) \* A list (in the Form G. sent herewith) of all persons who are entitled, in respect of the occupation of property within your parish [or township], to be elected councillors or aldermen of the said municipal borough, but are not entitled to be on the burgess roll thereof.
- † (e.) The burgess list, that is to say, a list, in the Form F. sent herewith, of all persons who by reason of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within your parish [or township] are entitled to be enrolled as burgesses for the said municipal borough.†\*

[If parish is not in a parliamentary borough existing before 1832 omit (b). In 1885 if the parish was not in 1884 in a parliamentary borough omit (c), and if the parish was in 1884 in a parliamentary borough since merged in the county, substitute "parliamentary borough of" for "the said parliamentary borough." † Paragraph (e) is to be sent in lieu of (a), (b), and (c) where the parish is situate in a municipal, but not in a parliamentary borough, and was not included in a parliamentary borough merged in the county by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885.]

31. On or before the first day of August next

you are to sign the above-mentioned lists, and to cause a sufficient number of copies of such lists to be written or printed, and to publish the lists signed by you in your parish [or township] in manner directed by paragraph nineteen of this precept.

32. You are also to publish at the same time and in the same manner the corrupt and illegal practices list which is sent herewith.

[If there is no corrupt and illegal practices list, the paragraph relating to it must be omitted.]

33. You are also to keep a written or printed copy of each of the above lists, and during the first fourteen days after the publication of them are to allow them to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof in accordance with paragraph twenty-one of this precept.

34. You are also to keep the list of defaulters in the payment of assessed taxes sent to you by the collector of taxes, and allow it during the first fourteen days after the first publication of the lists of voters to be open for public inspection in manner directed by paragraph twenty-one of this precept.

[If parish is not in a parliamentary borough, omit paragraph as to assessed taxes].

*Claims and Objections.*

35. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to make out (in accordance with paragraphs nine to seventeen of this precept, and according to the Form K. sent herewith) claim lists, that is to say, lists containing the name of every person who has given or caused to be given to you, or any one of you, on or before the twentieth day of August next, notice of his claim to have his name inserted in any list of voters for your parish [or township], making separate lists of—

- \* (a.) persons claiming to have their names inserted both among the parliamentary voters for the said parliamentary borough and the burgesses for the said municipal borough;\*
- (b.) persons claiming to be inserted in a list of parliamentary voters\* only,\* but otherwise than as freemen or lodgers;
- (c.) persons claiming to be inserted in a list of parliamentary voters as lodgers, but not comprised in the old lodgers list;
- \* (d.) persons claiming to be inserted in the list of burgesses only;
- (e.) persons claiming to be entered in the list of persons entitled to be elected councillors or aldermen, but not entitled to be on the burgess roll; \*† and
- (f.) Persons claiming to be omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list.†

[† Omit (f) if there is no corrupt and illegal practices list.]

36. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are also to make out (in accordance with paragraphs nine to seventeen of this precept, and according to the Form L. sent herewith) objection lists, that is to say, lists containing the name of every person against whom a notice of objection has been given to you, or any of you, on

or before the twentieth day of August next, as not being entitled to have his name retained in a list of voters for your parish [or township], giving in separate lists the objections made to—

- (a) any person who is on the occupiers list\* both as a parliamentary voter and a burgess;\*
- (b) any person who is\* on the occupiers list as a parliamentary voter only, or is\* on the reserved rights list;
- (c) any person on the old lodgers list;
- \* (d) any person on any list as a burgess only;
- (e) any person on the said list of persons entitled to be elected councillors or aldermen; \*† and
- (f) any person on the ground that he is omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list.†

[Omit "or is on the reserved right list," where no reserved rights exist. † Omit (f) if there is no corrupt and illegal practices list.]

37. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to sign each of the claim and objection lists, and to publish it in the manner directed by paragraph nineteen of the precept.

38. You are to keep a copy of each of the claim and objection lists signed by you, and during the fourteen days next after the twenty-fifth day of August are to allow such copies and also the original notices of claims and objections to be open to public inspection, and to deliver copies thereof in accordance with paragraph twenty-one of this precept.

39. On or before the twenty-fifth day of August next you are to deliver to me [and to the clerk of the peace of the county]—

- (a) two copies of the occupiers reserved rights and old lodgers lists; and
- (b) a copy of each of the claim and objection lists so made out and signed by you as aforesaid.

[Add part in brackets if the parish is not in a parliamentary borough. Omit "reserved rights," where no reserved rights exist.]

40. You are to attend the court to be holden by the revising barrister for the revision of the lists of voters for your parish [or township]; and notice will be sent you of the time and place of holding such court.

41. You are at such court to deliver to the barrister holding it the following documents:—

- (a) the several lists made out and signed by you;
- (b) the original notices of claims and of objections given to you; and
- (c) all the notices of withdrawal or revival of objections received by you, and you are there to produce the rate books of your parish [or township] containing the poor rates made and allowed during the period between the fifth day of January in last year and the fifteenth day of July next.

If you fail to comply with this precept you will be liable to the penalties in that case provided.

Dated the                      day of                      18                      .  
(Signed)                      A.B.,  
Town clerk of the municipal borough of

[If the officer issuing the precept is not a town clerk of a municipal borough, he should append to his signature his proper official description.]



## GENERAL FORMS.

## FORM (A.)

## FORM OF REQUISITION by OVERSEERS requiring NAMES of INHABITANT OCCUPIERS.

To E.F.

You are hereby required to fill up accurately the underwritten form.

If this form is not returned to us [or me], accurately filled up, within twenty-one days after the service hereof, you will be liable, under the Representation of the People Act, 1884, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Dated this

day of

18

A.B.

C.D.

OVERSEERS [or assistant overseer] for the parish [or township] of

Form of Return.

1.	2.	3.
Property in respect of which the Person making the Return is rated [or liable to be rated, or Occupier.]	Situation or Description of every Dwelling-house, as defined by the Representation of the People Acts, forming part of the property in First Column,	Surname and other Name of every Man who was on the fifteenth day of July last, and has been up to the date of the Return, an Inhabitant Occupier of any Dwelling-house in the Second Column.

I declare that the above is a true and complete return.

(Signed) E.F.

Dated the

day of

18

*Note.*—The description of the property in the first column should be a copy from the rate book, and should be filled in by the overseers, and if it is a house numbered in a street should specify the street and number.

Such of the following instructions as are suitable should be annexed to the form, with such alterations, if any, as the overseers think necessary for adapting them to the circumstances of the parish or of the property to which the notice refers.

## INSTRUCTIONS for filling up FORM.

*Instructions where Property consists of several Buildings; for instance, Cottages let by the Owner.*

In second column insert "cottage in Lane," or otherwise describe its locality.

In the third column insert, opposite to the description of the cottage in the second column, the name of the man who now inhabits it, and has inhabited it since the fifteenth day of July last.

If it has not been so inhabited state so, or omit the cottage from the second column.

The head of the family alone is considered to be the occupier.

*Instructions in case of what is commonly called the Service Franchise.*

The dwelling-house in the second column may be either—

(a.) A separate house—for example, a schoolmaster's house; or

(b.) A part of a dwelling-house separately occupied as a dwelling—for example, a room or rooms over a stable, or caretaker's rooms in an office.

If it is a separate house, insert in the second column, "house in Road," or otherwise describe its locality.

If it is a part of a dwelling-house, insert in the second column "rooms over stable," "basement of office," "rooms over shop," or otherwise specify the locality of the room or rooms.

In the third column insert, opposite to the description of the dwelling-

house in the second column, the name of the man who now inhabits it, and has inhabited it since the fifteenth day of July last.

If it has not been so inhabited state so, or omit the dwelling-house from the second column.

In filling up the return it must be recollected that, under the Representation of the People Acts,—

(a.) In the case of a man who inhabits by reason of any office, service, or employment, if the same house is inhabited by any person under whom such man serves in his office, service, or employment, such man is not considered a separate inhabitant occupier; for example, a butler occupying rooms in his master's house is not such an occupier, although, if he occupied rooms over a detached building, such as a laundry, he might be such an occupier;

(b.) The head of the family alone is considered to be the occupier.

*Instructions in the case of a House let in separate Tenements.*

The dwelling-house in the second column may be any room or rooms in the house which are separately occupied as a dwelling.

Insert in the second column the position of the room or rooms occupied; for example, "first floor, front room."

In the third column insert, opposite to the description of the room or rooms in the second column, the name of the man who now inhabits it or them, and has so inhabited since the fifteenth day of July last.

If any room or rooms have not been so inhabited state so, or omit the room or rooms from the second column.

In filling up the return it must be recollected that, under the Representation of the People Acts,—

(a.) A man who occupies separately any room or rooms in a house must be entered, although he is entitled to the joint use of some other part of the house; for example, a man occupying separately the first floor front rooms, and having joint use of a wash-house, must be entered;

(b.) The head of the family alone is considered to be the occupier.

If the landlord of a house let out in separate tenements lives in the house, he must not return the names of the occupiers of tenements in that house.

## FORM (B.)

## No. 1.

## NOTICE as to RATES to be Published by the OVERSEERS.

## (PARLIAMENTARY.)

Parliamentary borough [or [division of the] county] of to wit.

We hereby give notice that no person will be entitled to have his name inserted in any list of parliamentary voters for the said parliamentary borough [or division or county], now about to be made in respect of the occupation as a ten pounds occupier or inhabitant occupier of any premises situate wholly or partly within this parish [or township], unless all sums which have become due in respect of those premises on account of any poor rate made and allowed during the twelve calendar months next preceding the fifth day of January last past have been duly paid on or before the twentieth day of July next; \*or to have his name inserted in any such list in respect of the occupation as a ten pounds

occupier of any premises situate as aforesaid, unless he pays on or before the twentieth day of July next all assessed taxes which have become due from him in respect of those premises previously to the fifth day of January last past.\*

Dated the

day of June 18

(Signed)

A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or township]

C.D. } of

\* If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough omit the part between asterisks.]

## No. 2.

## NOTICE as to RATES to be published by the OVERSEERS.

## (MUNICIPAL.)

Municipal borough of

We hereby give notice that no person will be entitled to have his name inserted in any list of burgesses of the said municipal borough now about to be made in respect of the occupation of any premises situate wholly or partly within this parish [or township], unless all poor rates and borough rates (if any) which have become due in respect of those premises on account of a poor rate made and allowed or a borough rate made during the twelve calendar months next

preceding the fifth day of January last past have been duly paid on or before the twentieth day of July next.

Dated the

day of June 18

(Signed)

A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or township]

C.D. } of

*Note.*—Where a parish is situate within both a parliamentary borough and a municipal borough, both the above notices must be issued.

## FORM (C.)

## No. 1.

## NOTICE as to RATES to be served by OVERSEERS.

To A.B.

Parliamentary borough [or [ division of the] county] of  
\* Municipal borough of \*

Take notice that you will not be entitled to have your name inserted in the list of parliamentary voters for the said borough [or division or county] \* or in the burgess lists for the municipal borough of \* now about to be made in respect of the occupation as a ten pounds occupier or inhabitant occupier of the premises in your occupation in [street or place], unless on or before the twentieth day of July next all sums due in respect of those premises on account of any poor rate made and allowed \* or borough rate

made\* during the twelve calendar months next preceding the fifth day of January last, amounting to £ , are duly paid.

Dated the day of June 18

(Signed) C.D. } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
E.F. } of

[If the parish is not in a municipal borough the parts between asterisks are to be omitted. Where a borough rate is levied as a separate rate and not as part of the poor rate, the form should be altered accordingly, so as to distinguish the borough rate from the poor rate, and to state that omission to pay the borough rate will disqualify for enrolment as a burgess.]

## No. 2.

FORM of LIST of NAMES of PERSONS disqualified for being registered in respect of a ten pounds occupation or household qualification by non-payment of the rates due in respect of the premises named herein.

Name of Person in full, Surname being placed first.	Place of Abode.	Premises.	Person actually Rated in respect of Premises.

## FORM (D.)

## FORM of LISTS of PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS and BURGESSES for a PARISH in a MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

## No. 1.

## FORM of OCCUPIERS LIST, including ten pounds occupiers, householders, and burgesses.

## No. 1.—LIST OF

The persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough [or [ division of the] county] of in respect of the occupation of any dwelling-house, or of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of ten pounds, situate wholly or partly within this parish [or township], \* and the persons entitled to be enrolled as burgesses for the municipal borough of in respect of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within this parish [or township] \*.

[N.B.—This list (No. 1) does not contain the names of any parliamentary voters except those entitled in respect of a ten pounds or household qualification. If the parish is not in a municipal borough, omit the part between asterisks.]

Division One. Persons entitled both to be Registered as Parliamentary Voters in respect of the occupation aforesaid and to be enrolled as Burgesses.

Names of Voters in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.
Abrahams, Samuel . . . . .	12, High Street . . . . .	House (joint) . . . . .	12, High Street.
Brown, Thomas . . . . .	Wood Villa, Gainsborough	Shop . . . . .	4, Brick Street.
Masters, Abel . . . . .	1, Brick Street . . . . .	Dwelling-house . . . . .	1, Brick Street.
Smith, William . . . . .	10, High Street . . . . .	Dwelling-house (successive).	2, Brick Street. 10, High Street.

Division Two. Persons entitled to be Registered as Parliamentary Voters in respect of the occupation aforesaid, but not to be enrolled as Burgesses.

Names of Voters in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.
Adams, John . . . . .	24, Duke Street . . . . .	Land . . . . .	Garden adjoining No. 7, Brick Street.
Stubbs, Thomas . . . . .	20, High Street . . . . .	Dwelling-house (service)	20, High Street.

Division Three. Persons entitled to be enrolled as Burgesses, but not to be Registered as Parliamentary Voters in respect of the occupation aforesaid.

Names of Voters in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.
Gardener, Mary . . . . .	10, Brick Street . . . . .	Warehouse . . . . .	6, High Street.
Thompson, Henry . . . . .	14, John Street . . . . .	Shop . . . . .	3, Brick Street.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
C.D. } of

## No. 2.—LIST OF

The persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of in respect of any right reserved by sections 31 and 33 of the Reform Act, 1832.

Names of Voters in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property (if any).
Smith, John . . . . .	15, Brick Street . . . . .	Inhabitant householder paying scot and lot.	

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
C.D. } of

## No. 3.—OLD LODGERS LIST.

## LIST OF

The persons who being on the register of voters now in force for the parliamentary borough [or division of the county] of in respect of residence in lodgings within the parish [or township] of claim, in respect of residence in the same lodgings, to have their names inserted in the list of persons entitled to vote in the election of a member [or members] to serve in Parliament for the said borough [or the borough or division or county of ].

[If the parish is not situate in a parliamentary borough, the form must be adapted to the division of a county or county.]

Names of Claimants in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number, if any, of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.	Margin for Objections by Overseers.

Signed A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
C.D. } of

## FORM (E.)

FORM OF LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS FOR A PARISH SITUATE IN A PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH, but not in a MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

This form is to be the same as Form D., omitting from List No. 1 the parts between asterisks, and omitting the words "Division One. Persons entitled, &c.," forming the heading of division one, and omitting divisions two and three.

## FORM (F.)

FORM OF LIST OF BURGESSES FOR A PARISH WHOLLY OR PARTLY SITUATE IN A MUNICIPAL BUT NOT IN A PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH, and which was not included in a parliamentary borough merged in a county by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885.

This Form is to be the same as Form D., No. 1, omitting the words "Division one" and "Persons entitled, &c.," forming the heading of Division one, and omitting all reference to parliamentary voters, and omitting Divisions two and three.

## FORM (G.)

FORM OF LIST OF OCCUPIERS IN ANY PARISH ENTITLED TO BE ELECTED COUNCILLORS OR ALDERMEN OF A MUNICIPAL BOROUGH, though not entitled to be on the Burgess Roll of that Borough.

Lists of the persons who are entitled to be elected councillors or aldermen of the municipal borough of in respect of the occupation within the parish [or township] of of any property, but who are not entitled to be on the burgess roll of that borough.

1. Names of Persons in full, Surname being first.	2. Place of Abode.	3. Nature of Qualification.	4. Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or  
C.D. } township] of

## FORM (H.)

## FORM OF NOTICE OF CLAIM.

## No. 1.—(PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL) (General).

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of I claim to have my name inserted among the parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of [and burgesses for the municipal borough of ] in respect of the qualification named below [and to have my name omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list.]  
Dated the day of 18 .

[If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute " division of the county " or " county " for " parliamentary borough. "]

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A.B.

Note.—If the claim is to be registered both as a parliamentary voter and a burgess in respect of the same property this notice is sufficient and No. need not be served.

## No. 2.—(PARLIAMENTARY) (Lodgers).

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of I claim to have my name inserted as a lodger among the parliamentary voters for the borough of in respect of the qualification named below.

[If the parish is not situate in a parliamentary borough substitute " division of the county " or " county " for " borough. "]

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Amount of Rent paid.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.
Stevens, John William	Two rooms, first floor, furnished	51, Brick Street . . . .	16s. a week . . .	William Johnson, 51, Brick Street



I hereby declare that I have during the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the fifteenth day of July in this year occupied as sole tenant [or as joint tenant with \_\_\_\_\_], and resided in, the above-mentioned lodgings, and that those lodgings are of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of ten [or twenty] pounds or upwards and I hereby declare that I am on the register of parliamentary voters for the said parliamentary borough in respect of the same lodgings as above mentioned, and I desire to have my name inserted in the old lodgers list.†

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .  
(Signed) A.B. (the Claimant).

[Omit the words between crosses if they are not applicable. If the parliamentary borough on the register of which the claimant is entered is merged or altered by the Redistribution Act, substitute in 1885 "the parliamentary borough of \_\_\_\_\_" for "the said parliamentary borough."  
I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I have witnessed the above signa-

No. 3.—(MUNICIPAL).

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_  
I claim to have my name inserted in the list of burgesses of the municipal borough of \_\_\_\_\_  
[and I claim to have my name omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list].  
Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

in respect of the qualification named below

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A.B.

FORM (I).  
FORM OF NOTICE OF OBJECTION.

No. 1 (PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to OVERSEERS.

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_  
I hereby give you notice that I object to the name of \_\_\_\_\_  
being retained on the \_\_\_\_\_ list as a parliamentary voter for the  
parliamentary borough of \_\_\_\_\_ [and as a burgess for the municipal  
borough of \_\_\_\_\_] [and to the omission of the said name from  
the corrupt and illegal practices list].

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .  
(Signed) A.B. [place of abode] \_\_\_\_\_  
on the list of parliamentary voters and  
burgesses for the parish [or township] \_\_\_\_\_  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

[If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute "division of the county" or "county" for "parliamentary borough."]

No. 2. (PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to PERSON objected to.

To Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
I hereby give you notice that I object to your name being retained on the  
list as a parliamentary voter for the parliamentary borough of \_\_\_\_\_  
[and as a burgess for the municipal borough of \_\_\_\_\_]  
[and to the omission of the said name from the corrupt and illegal practices  
list] on the following grounds, viz. :-  
1. That [e.g., you have not occupied for twelve months to July 15th]  
2. That \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .  
(Signed) A.B., of [place of abode], on the list of  
parliamentary voters [and burgesses]  
for the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_.

Note.—The notice of objection in each of the above two cases, Nos. 1 and 2, should, if there is more than one list, specify the list, and if the list referred

ture of the above-named [here state name of claimant], at the date stated above, and that I believe the above claim to be correct.

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .  
(Signed) C.D., of \_\_\_\_\_  
[state residence and calling of witness.]

Note.—If the claim is in respect of different rooms successively occupied as lodgings in the same house, the notice of claim must specify each room, or set of rooms, so occupied.

If the claimant is on the register in respect of the same lodgings, and desires to have his name inserted in the old lodgers list published on or before the first day of August, he must send in his claim on or before the twenty-fifth day of July.

In any other case he must send it in after the last day of July, and on or before the twentieth day of August.

If there are two joint lodgers, the yearly value of the lodgings must be twenty pounds or upwards.

No. 3 (MUNICIPAL).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to OVERSEERS.

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_  
I hereby give you notice that I object to the name of \_\_\_\_\_  
being retained on the list of burgesses of the municipal borough of \_\_\_\_\_  
[and to the omission of the said name from the corrupt and illegal practices  
list].

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .  
(Signed) A.B., of [place of abode], on the list of burgesses  
for the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_.

No. 4 (MUNICIPAL).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION to be given to PERSON objected to.

To Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
I hereby give you notice that I object to your name being retained on  
the list of burgesses of the municipal borough of \_\_\_\_\_ on  
the following grounds, viz. :-  
1. That [e.g., you have not occupied for twelve months to July 15th]  
2. That \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .  
(Signed) A.B., of [place of abode], on the list of burgesses  
for the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_.

Note.—The notice of objection in each of the above two cases, Nos. 3 and 4, should, if there is more than one list, specify the list, and if the list is made out in divisions, should specify the division to which the objection refers; and if the list contains two or more persons of the same name, should distinguish the person intended to be objected to.

FORM (K).

FORM OF LIST OF CLAIMANTS to be Published by the Overseers.

No. 1.—GENERAL LIST OF CLAIMANTS (PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL).

List of claimants (parliamentary and municipal) ] The following persons claim to have their names inserted in division one of the occupiers list for the  
parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_ as parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of \_\_\_\_\_, [and burgesses for the  
municipal borough of \_\_\_\_\_]

[If the parish is not a parliamentary borough substitute "division of the county" or "county" for "parliamentary borough."]

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
C.D. } of \_\_\_\_\_

*Note.*—Form No. 1. applies where the occupiers list is made out in divisions, and to persons who claim to be entered in division one of that list, both as parliamentary voters and as burgesses.

#### No. 2.—GENERAL LIST OF CLAIMANTS (PARLIAMENTARY).

*List of claimants (general).*] The following persons claim otherwise than as lodgers to have their names inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of

[If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute " division of the county " or " county " for " parliamentary borough. "]

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers for the parish [or  
C.D. } township] of

*Note.*—This form applies to claims—

(a) where the occupiers list is not made out in divisions; and

(b) if the occupiers list is made out in divisions to claims by persons to be inserted in division two of that list, or in the reserved rights list.

Any claim to be omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list shall be added to the foregoing list of claimants.

#### No. 3.—LIST OF LODGER CLAIMANTS (PARLIAMENTARY).

*List of lodger claimants.*] The following persons claim as lodgers to have their names inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of

[If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute " division of the county " or " county " for " parliamentary borough. "]

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Amount of Rent paid.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers for the parish [or  
C.D. } township] of

In this Form the particulars should be copied from the claims sent in.

#### No. 4.—LIST OF CLAIMANTS (MUNICIPAL).

*List of claimants (burgesses).*] The following persons claim to have their names inserted in the burgess roll for the municipal borough of

Name of Claimant in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or  
C.D. } township] of

Any claim to be omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list must be added to the above list.

This list need not include the names of persons who claim, where the occupiers list is made out in divisions, to be entered in division one of that list.

#### FORM (L.)

FORM of LIST of Persons objected to to be Published by the Overseers.

#### No. 1.—LIST of PERSONS objected to (PARLIAMENTARY and MUNICIPAL).

*List of persons objected to (general).*] The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on division one of the occupiers list of parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of and of burgesses for the municipal borough of

[If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute " ——— division of the county " or " county " for " parliamentary borough. "]

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of the supposed Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A.B. } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
C.D. } of

*Note.*—This Form applies only where the occupiers list is made out in divisions, and to persons objected to who appear in division one of that list.

**No. 2.—LIST of PERSONS objected to (PARLIAMENTARY).**

*List of persons objected to (general).*] The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on the lists of parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of

[If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute "—— division of the county" or "county" for "parliamentary borough."]

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of the supposed Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
*C.D.* } of

*Note.*—This list applies to objections to persons whose names—

(a) where the occupiers list is not made out in divisions appear in that list or in the reserved rights list; and

(b) where the occupiers list is made out in divisions appear in division two of that list, or in the reserved rights list.

Any objection to the omission of a person from the corrupt and illegal practices list shall be added to the foregoing list.

**No. 3.—List of LODGERS objected to (PARLIAMENTARY).**

*List of persons objected to (lodgers).*] The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on the list of persons entitled in respect of residence in lodgings to be parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough of

[If the parish is not in a parliamentary borough substitute "—— division of the county" or "county" for "parliamentary borough."]

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Description of Rooms occupied, and whether Furnished or not.	Street, Lane, or other Place, and Number (if any) of House in which Lodgings are situate.	Name and Address of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent is paid.

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
*C.D.* } of

*Note.*—This form applies only to lodgers on the old lodgers list who are objected to. The list of lodgers so objected to should form a separate list from that of other persons objected to.

**No. 4.—LIST of PERSONS objected to (MUNICIPAL).**

*List of persons objected to (burgesses).*] The following persons have been objected to as not being entitled to have their names retained on the burgess lists for the municipal borough of

Name of Person objected to in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of the supposed Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) *A.B.* } Overseers of the parish [or township]  
*C.D.* } of

This Form applies only to objections to persons whose names—

(a) where the occupiers list is made out in divisions, appear in the third division of that list; and

(b) where there is a list of burgesses made in Form F., appear in that list.

Any objection to the omission of a person from the corrupt and illegal practices list shall be added to the foregoing list.

**FORM (M).**

**DECLARATION for correcting misdescription in List.**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of No. \_\_\_\_\_, in the parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in the parliamentary borough of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ division of the county of \_\_\_\_\_, and in the municipal borough of \_\_\_\_\_ [as the case may be], do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—  
1. I am the person referred to in division \_\_\_\_\_ of the list of parliamentary voters and burgesses made out in divisions [or in the list of \_\_\_\_\_ (specifying the particular list)] made out for the parish [or township] of \_\_\_\_\_, by an entry as follows:—

Name as described in List.	Place of Abode as described in List.	Nature of Qualification as described in List.	Description of Qualifying Property.
Brown, John . . . .	High Street . . . .	Shop . . . . .	2, Shire Lane.

2. My correct name and place of abode and the correct particulars respecting my qualification are, and ought to be, stated for the purposes of the register of parliamentary voters for the parliamentary borough [or \_\_\_\_\_ division of the county] of \_\_\_\_\_ [and the burgess roll about to be made up of burgesses for the municipal borough of \_\_\_\_\_ (as the case may be)], as follows:—



Correct Name.	Correct Place of Abode.	Correct Nature of Qualification.	Correct Description of Qualifying Property.
Brown, Joseph . . . .	15, High Street . . . .	House . . . . .	24, Shire Lane.

Dated this                      day of                      18 .  
(Signed)

Made and subscribed before me this }  
day of                      18 . }

A.B.

Justice of the peace for

[The person before whom the declaration is made should affix his official description.]

Note.—This form must be adapted to suit the various lists.

## FORM (N.)

## NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF OBJECTION.

## No. 1.—NOTICE to the PERSON objected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I withdraw my objection to your name being retained on the list of  
† so far as regards the ground of objection numbered  
in my notice to you of such objection.†

Dated the                      day of                      18 .  
(Signed)

[The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection. Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly withdrawn. The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.]

## No. 2.—NOTICE to the TOWN CLERK.

To the Town Clerk of

I hereby give you notice that I withdraw my objection to the name of  
being retained on the list of  
† so far as regards the ground of objection numbered  
in my notice to him of such objection.†

Dated the                      day of                      18 .  
(Signed)

[The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection. Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly withdrawn. The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.]

## FORM (O.)

## NOTICE REVIVING AN OBJECTION.

## No. 1.—NOTICE to the PERSON objected to.

To Mr.

I hereby give you notice that I revive the objection which was made by the list of  
† so far as regards the ground of objection numbered  
in the notice to you of such objection.†

Dated the                      day of                      18 .  
(Signed)

[The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection. Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly revived. The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.]

## No. 2.—NOTICE to the TOWN CLERK.

To the Town Clerk of

I hereby give you notice that I revive the objection which was made by the list of  
† so far as regards the ground of objection numbered  
in the notice to the person objected to of such objection.†

Dated the                      day of                      18 .  
(Signed)

[The list should be referred to in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection. Omit the words between crosses if the objection is wholly revived. The notice should be signed in the manner prescribed for the notice of objection.]

## FORM (P.)

## FORM OF VOTER'S NOTICE OF SELECTION IN THE CASE OF DUPLICATE ENTRIES.

To the Revising Barrister for the parliamentary borough of  
I hereby elect to vote in respect of the following entry in the list of voters for the parish [or township] of

Name of Voter in full, Surname being first.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.

(Signed) A.B.

NOTE.—The foregoing form should be filled up with a copy of the entry in the list of voters which the voter wishes to have retained for voting. The notice should specify the list, and, if the list is made out in divisions, the division in which the entry referred to appears.

**CAP. XVI.**

An Act to amend the Law regulating the Registration of Voters in Scotland; and for other purposes relating thereto.

[21st May 1885.]

**CAP. XVII.**

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Registration of Parliamentary Voters in Ireland, and for other purposes connected therewith.

[21st May 1885.]

**CAP. XVIII.**

An Act to extend the Area to which the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, applies.

[21st May 1885.]

Whereas by the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, provisions are made for regulating the traffic of the metropolis and for the greater security of persons passing through the streets, and by section four of the said Act it is enacted as follows:—

"The expression 'the general limits of this Act' shall mean such parts of the metropolis as are enclosed in a circle of which the centre is Charing Cross, and the radii are four miles in length as measured in a straight line from Charing Cross":

"The expression 'the special limits of this Act' shall mean such streets and portions of streets as may be declared to be special limits in manner herein-after prescribed":

And whereas it is expedient to extend the general limits of the said Act:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title and construction.* This Act may be cited as the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1885, and shall be construed as one with the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, and may be cited together with that Act as the Metropolitan Streets Acts, 1867 and 1885.

2. *Extension of limits of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 134.* In section four of the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, "six miles" shall be substituted for "four miles," and the said Act shall take effect and be construed accordingly.

**CAP. XIX.**

An Act further to facilitate the building, enlargement, and maintenance of Industrial Schools in Ireland.

[21st May 1885.]

**CAP. XX.**

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Admission of Barristers in Ireland.

[21st May 1885.]

**CAP. XXI.**

An Act to amend the Law with respect to Contested Elections of Burial Boards.

[25th June 1885.]

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made with respect to the payment of expenses incurred in contested elections of burial boards appointed by vestries:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Burial Boards (Contested Elections) Act, 1885.

2. *Expenses of polls to be paid by the burial board.* The reasonable expenses incurred in taking a poll of the ratepayers of any parish or part of a parish on the occasion either of the appointment or re-appointment by the vestry of persons to be the burial board for such parish or part of a parish, or of the filling up by the vestry of any vacancy or vacancies on such burial board, shall be defrayed by the burial board in the same manner as if they were expenses incurred by such burial board in carrying the Burial Acts into execution, and may be included in any certificate to the overseers in respect of the expenses of such burial board.

**CAP. XXII.**

An Act to provide for Expenses incurred in relation to Conferences of Local Authorities.

[25th June 1885.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Public Health and Local Government Conferences Act, 1885.

2. *Expenses of local authorities may be allowed.* Any local authority may, when empowered by and subject to any regulations made by the Local Government Board in that behalf (which regulations the said Board is hereby authorised from time to time to make, vary, or rescind), pay the reasonable expenses of any member or members or clerk to the local authority attending any conference or meeting of members of local authorities held for the purpose of discussing any matter which is connected with the duties which devolve on them, and any reasonable expenses incurred in purchasing reports of the proceedings of any such meeting or conference, and may charge the amount to any rates applicable to the general purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, within their district.

3. *Interpretation.* Expressions used in this Act have the same respective meanings as they have in the Public Health Act, 1875, save and except that in England the term "local authority" shall not mean or include the urban authority of any borough.

4. *Act to apply to Ireland.* In the application of this Act to Ireland—

(a.) The term "Local Government Board" shall mean the Local Government Board for Ireland:

(b.) The Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, shall be substituted for the Public Health Act, 1875:

(c.) The expression "local authority" shall mean rural sanitary authority and urban sanitary authority.

**CAP. XXIII.**

An Act for the Redistribution of Seats at Parliamentary Elections, and for other purposes.

[25th June 1885.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

*Preliminary.*

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885.

**PART I.**

**REDISTRIBUTION.**

*Boroughs.*

2. *Boroughs named in First Schedule to become parts of counties or boroughs.* From and after the end of this present Parliament the Parliamentary boroughs named in the first part of the First Schedule to this Act shall cease as boroughs to return any member.

Each of the counties of cities and towns in the second part of the said schedule named shall, for the purpose of Parliamentary elections, be included in the county at large named opposite thereto in that part of the said schedule.

3. *Disfranchisement of certain boroughs for corruption.* Whereas Commissioners appointed in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, in pursuance of Addresses to Her Majesty from both Houses of Parliament in relation to Parliamentary elections for the Parliamentary boroughs named in the third part of the First Schedule to this Act, reported in that year that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed in the said boroughs at such elections, be it therefore enacted as follows:—

After the passing of this Act each of the Parliamentary boroughs named in the third part of the First Schedule to this Act shall cease to be entitled to return any member.

4. *Boroughs to have numbers of members reduced.* From and after the end of this present Parliament the City of London shall return two members, and no more, and each of the Parliamentary boroughs named in the Second Schedule to this Act shall return one member, and no more.

5. *Boroughs to have additional members.* From and after the end of this present Parliament each of the Parliamentary boroughs named in the Third Schedule to this Act shall return the number of members named opposite to such borough in the said schedule.

6. *New boroughs.* From and after the end of this present Parliament each of the towns and places named in the Fourth Schedule to this Act shall be a

Parliamentary borough, and return the number of members specified opposite thereto in the same schedule; and each such new Parliamentary borough shall include the places and be comprised within the boundaries specified opposite thereto in the said schedule; and any Parliamentary borough existing at the passing of this Act, which is wholly or as regards the greater part thereof in extent comprised within the metropolis, and within the boundaries of any Parliamentary borough or boroughs constituted by this section, shall, from and after the end of this present Parliament, cease to exist as a borough.

7. *Boroughs with their boundaries altered.* (1.) From and after the end of this present Parliament each of the Parliamentary boroughs named in the Fifth Schedule to this Act shall for all purposes of and relating to Parliamentary elections include the places and be comprised within the boundaries which are respectively specified and described in the said schedule, and shall not include the places which are either therein specified and described as excluded, or are included by this Act in any other Parliamentary borough.

(2.) Where, by virtue of this section, any area is added to a borough being a county of a city or of a town in which freeholders are entitled to vote for the borough, that area shall, for all purposes of and relating to Parliamentary elections held after the end of this present Parliament, form part of the county of a city or town, and not of the county at large of which it has heretofore formed part.

8. *Division of Parliamentary boroughs.* (1.) From and after the end of this present Parliament each of the Parliamentary boroughs mentioned in the Sixth Schedule to this Act shall, for the purpose of returning members to serve for such borough in Parliament, be divided into divisions.

(2.) The number of members for each division, and the number, names, contents, and boundaries of such divisions respectively, shall be those specified in in the said schedule.

(3.) Where any Parliamentary borough is divided into divisions in pursuance of this section a person shall not be registered as entitled to vote and shall not vote in more than one such division.

(4.) At a general Parliamentary election the polls (if any) for the divisions in a divided borough shall be taken on the same day, such day to be fixed by the returning officer of the borough, but nothing in this sub-section shall be taken to enlarge or extend the discretion vested in him by the Ballot Act, 1872, as to fixing the day of poll.

*Counties.*

9. *Division of counties.* (1.) From and after the end of this present Parliament each of the counties at large named in the Seventh Schedule to this Act shall return the number of members in that behalf named in the said schedule; and for the purpose of returning such members, if more than one, shall be divided into the same number of divisions as the number of members; and each division shall return one member; and the divisions (if any) of such county existing at the passing of this Act for the purpose of Parliamentary elections shall cease.

(2.) The names, contents, and boundaries of such divisions respectively shall be those specified in the said schedule, and any name placed before the description of a division shall be the name of the division, and where the names of the divisions are in the alternative, the division may be designated by both or either of such names for all purposes.

(3.) Subject to the provisions of this Act the members for each such division of a county shall be elected by persons qualified in the same manner, and the nomination and other proceedings at Parliamentary elections for such division shall be conducted in the same manner, as if such division were a separate constituency, and the law relating to Parliamentary elections shall apply to each such division as if it were a separate county.

**PART II.**

**SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.**

10. *Qualification by occupation of premises in immediate succession in divided borough.* The occupation in immediate succession of different premises situate within a Parliamentary borough shall, for the purpose of qualifying a person for voting in any division of such borough in respect of occupation (otherwise than a lodger), have the same effect, as if

all such premises were situate in that division of the borough in which the premises occupied by such person at the end of the period of qualification are situate.

11. *Provisions as to Warwick and Pembroke.* The borough of Warwick shall be called Warwick and Leamington.

The law relating to the elections for the Parliamentary borough of Pembroke shall apply as if the places comprised in the area of the present Parliamentary borough of Haverfordwest were named in the Act of the session of the second and third years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter forty-five, as places sharing in the election of a member for Pembroke, and the borough shall be called Pembroke and Haverfordwest.

12. *Returning officers in new boroughs.* (1.) Save as in this Act mentioned, in each of the Parliamentary boroughs constituted under this Act in which there is not, for the time being, a mayor, a returning officer shall be appointed in like manner as if such borough were included among the boroughs mentioned in Schedule (C.) to the Act of the session of the second and third years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter forty-five, intitled "An Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales," for which boroughs no persons are specified in such schedule as returning officers. Provided that every sheriff shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, appoint a returning officer for each Parliamentary borough which is constituted under this Act, and is within his jurisdiction, and requires such appointment, and any returning officer so appointed shall hold his office until the time in the ensuing year fixed by law for the appointment of returning officers.

(2.) A returning officer of a Parliamentary borough appointed by a sheriff of a county in pursuance of section eleven of the said Act, or of any enactment (whether in this or any other Act) applying that section, need not be resident in the borough for which he is returning officer, provided that, if not so resident, he shall have an office therein for the purpose of his duties in relation to the registration of voters and to elections in such borough.

(3.) Where a Parliamentary borough is situate in more than one county, the returning officer appointed as above-mentioned shall be appointed by the sheriff of the county in which the largest part of such Parliamentary borough in extent is situate.

(4.) Whereas by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, it is enacted that if there are more mayors than one within the boundaries of a Parliamentary borough, the mayor of that municipal borough to which the writ of election is directed shall be the returning officer: Be it therefore enacted that—

In any such case the writ of election shall be directed to the mayor of that one of the municipal boroughs to the mayor of which the writ has before the passing of this Act been directed, or if it has not been directed to any such mayor, then to the mayor of that one of the municipal boroughs which has the largest population according to the last census for the time being, and in any such case the town clerk of the municipal borough, the mayor of which is the returning officer, shall be the town clerk who, under the Registration Acts, is to receive the revised lists of Parliamentary voters from the revising barrister, and is to copy and print them and to deliver the register of voters to the returning officer, and the council of the same borough shall be the council to allow the expenses of such town clerk.

(5.) In any new borough constituted under this Act, the whole or the larger part of the area of which was before the passing of this Act comprised in the Parliamentary borough of Westminster, the high bailiff of Westminster shall be the returning officer for the new borough, and also the town clerk for the new borough within the meaning of the Registration Acts, and may, by writing under his hand, appoint a fit person to be his deputy for all or any of the purposes relating to Parliamentary elections in any such new borough, and anything in relation to a Parliamentary election authorised or required to be done by, to, or before the returning officer may be done by, to, or before the high bailiff himself or such deputy.

(6.) Every such deputy shall, in so far as he

acts as returning officer, be deemed to be included in the expression "returning officer" within the meaning of the law relating to Parliamentary elections.

13. *As to boroughs divided into divisions.* Where a Parliamentary borough is divided into divisions, the returning officer of such borough shall be the returning officer for each division, and may, by writing under his hand, appoint a fit person to be his deputy for all or any of the purposes relating to a Parliamentary election in any such division, and anything in relation to a Parliamentary election authorised or required to be done by, to, or before the returning officer (except the fixing of the day for taking the polls), may be done by, to, or before the returning officer himself or such deputy.

(2.) Every such deputy shall, in so far as he acts as returning officer, be deemed to be included in the expression "returning officer" within the meaning of the law relating to Parliamentary elections.

(3.) For the purpose of determining the distance of the residence of any voter, and for all purposes of and incidental to the registration of voters in a Parliamentary borough divided into divisions, and for the purpose of the enactments respecting the division of any such borough into polling districts, all the divisions shall be deemed to form the same Parliamentary borough:

Provided that the lists and register of voters for the borough shall be framed, printed, and arranged in parts so as to correspond to the divisions thereof; and the voters in each division shall be numbered in a separate series.

(4.) In a borough divided into divisions, the election for two or more of such divisions shall be deemed to be the same election within the meaning of the enactments relating to personation and to voting, and the question which may be asked of voters at the poll shall be, "Have you already voted here or elsewhere at this election for the borough of \_\_\_\_\_ either in this or in any other division?"

(5.) Subject to the provisions of this Act, where any Parliamentary borough is divided into divisions, the members for each division of such borough shall be elected by the persons registered in such division as voters for the borough, and the nomination and other proceedings at Parliamentary elections for such division shall be conducted in the same manner as if such division were a separate constituency, and the law relating to Parliamentary elections shall apply to each division as if it were a separate Parliamentary borough.

14. *Registration of freemen in divided boroughs.*

(1.) In a Parliamentary borough divided into divisions persons registered as freemen shall be entitled to vote—

(a) if their place of abode is in the borough, then in the division in which such place of abode is situate; and

(b) if their place of abode is not in the borough, then in the division to which such persons (in this section referred to as non-resident freemen) are allotted by the revising barrister.

and shall not be entitled in respect of the qualification of freemen to vote elsewhere than in such division, and the registration of voters shall be conducted and the register of voters arranged so as to give effect to this enactment.

(2.) The non-resident freemen shall be allotted in equal numbers so nearly as may be among the several divisions of the borough as follows:—

(a) at the first revision after the passing of this Act the revising barrister shall first settle by lot the order of the divisions of the borough for the purpose of the allotment, and then allot among such divisions the non-resident freemen, allotting to the division first in order the freemen whose names are earliest in alphabetical order, and so on with the other divisions and freemen;

(b) at every subsequent annual revision at which any non-resident freemen not on the then existing register are registered, the revising barrister shall allot them among the divisions in such manner as may, so nearly as may be, maintain an equal number of non-resident freemen in each division, and shall allot them according to alphabetical order by allotting those whose names are the earliest in alpha-

betical order to the first division (according to the order settled as aforesaid) to which at that revision any freeman is to be allotted.

15. *Adaptation of 48 & 47 Vict. c. 51, to divided borough.* For the purposes of the provision of the schedule to the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, with respect to the voting of any paid election agent, sub-agent, polling agent, clerk, or messenger, a Parliamentary borough divided into divisions shall be deemed to form one borough, and any such agent, clerk, or messenger employed for payment at an election for any division may not vote in any other division of the borough.

16. *As to place of election.* (1.) The place of election in the case of a division of a county at large shall be in such town situate in the said county at large, or in a county of a city or town adjoining the said county at large, as the local authority having power to divide the division into polling districts, or in default of any determination by such local authority the returning officer, may from time to time determine, as being, in their or his opinion, the most convenient for the purposes of the election. Provided that in Ireland the place of election, in the case of a division of a county at large, shall from time to time be fixed by the returning officer, and shall be situate within the division or within a county of a city or town adjoining that division.

(2.) The place of election, in the case of a Parliamentary borough or any division of a Parliamentary borough, shall be such room or rooms in the said borough as the returning officer may from time to time determine, as being, in his opinion, the most convenient for the purposes of the election.

17. *Saving of rights of voters on change of Parliamentary area if otherwise qualified.* Where a place in which the qualifying property of any voter is situate is changed from one Parliamentary area to another, then, on the occasion of the first registration of Parliamentary voters which takes place after the passing of this Act, such voter shall, as respects his right to have his name placed on the register and other rights of registration, whether arising out of successive occupation or the occupation of the same lodgings or otherwise, stand in the same position, so far as circumstances admit, in relation to the new area as he would have stood in if this Act had been in force before the commencement of the period of qualification, and such voter had acquired his rights under the law in force at such commencement as amended by this Act and the Representation of the People Act, 1884, and so much of the register of voters existing at the passing of this Act as relates to the new area had been a register for the new area.

A place shall be deemed to be changed from one Parliamentary area to another when it becomes part of a constituency of which it did not form part before the passing of this Act: and where the area of the constituency of which such place before such change formed part becomes, after such change, part of two or more constituencies each of such two or more constituencies shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to have included the whole of the said area.

18. *Detached parts of parishes.* Any such constitution of new parishes or division or alteration of boundaries of parishes made for poor law purposes by or in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, as has come into operation on or before the twenty-sixth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and any alteration of the boundary of a county which is incidental to such constitution, division, or alteration, shall have effect also for all purposes of the law relating to Parliamentary elections for any future Parliament.

19. *Transitory provisions as to registers of voters.* (1.) The registers of voters in force in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five shall continue in force until the dissolution of this present Parliament, but, notwithstanding the continuance of this present Parliament, registers of voters shall be formed in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five as they will require to be formed after the end of this present Parliament, and not otherwise.

(2.) Divisions of counties may be divided into polling districts at any time after the passing of



this Act in like manner as they might be divided after the end of this present Parliament.

(3.) Where any act or thing has, before this Act came into operation, been done in pursuance of the Registration Acts, or in relation to polling districts or polling places, such act or thing shall be as valid as it would have been if this Act had previously thereto come into operation, and it had been done by the officer or authority and in the form and in relation to the constituency by whom and in, and in relation to which it would have been done if this Act had previously thereto come into operation, and where any act or thing ought to have been done if this Act had come into operation before the time for doing the same, the same shall be done forthwith after this Act comes into operation, and shall be as valid as if it had been done at the time now appointed by law.

(4.) In England the clerks of the peace and town clerks shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, send to the overseers on whom they have served precepts under the Registration Acts, such supplemental precepts as are necessary or desirable for instructing the overseers to carry into effect the Registration Acts in the constituencies as altered by this Act, and in municipal boroughs affected by this Act, and in particular shall, where necessary, instruct overseers as to the difference between the county and borough lists of voters, and shall direct the overseers of parishes situate in municipal boroughs, and included by this Act in parliamentary boroughs, to prepare lists of burgesses in conjunction with the lists of parliamentary voters, and shall send the corrupt and illegal practices list containing the names of voters disqualified by this Act. Every such supplemental precept shall be served by the clerk of the peace or town clerk who would have served the former precept if this Act had come into operation before the time for the service of such former precept.

(5.) In Ireland any polling districts which have been formed in anticipation of the provisions of this Act shall be valid; nevertheless, if the districts are inconsistent with the boundaries of any divisions constituted by this Act, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, may by order alter or vary such polling districts and the polling places for such districts in such manner as appears to him necessary or desirable for bringing such polling districts into conformity with the boundaries of such divisions.

20. *Marking of boundaries where they do not follow well-defined lines.* (1.) Where the boundary of a Parliamentary borough or division of a borough does not follow the boundary of a parish or township, or other well-defined line of demarcation, the local authority having power to divide such borough into polling districts shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, cause the several points of deviation of the boundary to be marked by means of boundary stones, posts, or other marks, which shall from time to time be maintained and renewed by such local authority.

(2.) For the purposes of this section, any officer authorised in that behalf by the local authority, may, by himself and his workmen, enter upon any lands, doing as little damage as possible, and making compensation for such damage, the amount of such damage to be determined in case of dispute in manner provided by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, with respect to disputed compensation for land.

(3.) All expenses properly incurred by a local authority in pursuance of this section shall be defrayed as part of the expenses of the town clerk in the registration of voters for the Parliamentary borough.

21. *Adaptation of writs.* All writs to be issued for Parliamentary elections, and all mandates, precepts, instruments, proceedings, and notices consequent upon such writs, or relating to Parliamentary elections or the registration of voters, shall be framed and expressed in such manner and form as may be necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, and of the Representation of the People Act, 1884.

22. *Election laws to remain in force.* Subject to the provisions of this Act, the law now in force relating to Parliamentary elections shall remain in full force, and shall apply, as nearly as circumstances admit, to any constituency authorised by this Act to return a member or

members to Parliament as if it had heretofore returned such members to Parliament.

23. *Definition of expressions in schedules.* In the schedules to this Act unless the context otherwise requires the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say:—

The expression "county" means a county at large.

The expression "sessional division" means a county petty sessional division as existing on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, exclusive of any municipal borough having a separate commission of the peace which is geographically situate within that division, and a "county petty sessional division" means any division of a county, or of a riding, division, or parts of a county, in and for which division petty sessions or special sessions are usually held, whether in one or more place or places in accordance with any Act of Parliament, custom, or otherwise.

All towns corporate and places, which are not included in a sessional division as above defined and are not expressly mentioned in the schedules to this Act, shall be considered as included in the sessional division which they adjoin, or if they adjoin more than one sessional division then in the sessional division with which they have the longest common boundary.

Where a parish, townland, or other place with a definite boundary, whether larger or smaller than a parish or townland, is situate in a county or borough divided into Parliamentary divisions, and such parish, townland, or other place is not, in the schedules to this Act, included in any of the Parliamentary divisions of the county or borough in which it is situate, such parish, townland, or place, shall be considered as included in that one of those parliamentary divisions which it adjoins, or if it adjoins more than one of such divisions, then in that one of the said divisions with which it has the longest common boundary.

Where a Parliamentary division of a county or borough is described in any schedule to this Act as containing the whole of a sessional division, barony, or other area, with the exception of the portion comprised in another Parliamentary division of the same county or borough, and by reason of such description includes a parish, townland, or ward, or part of a ward, separated from the rest of the first-mentioned Parliamentary division by the whole or part of the said portion comprised in the other Parliamentary division, such parish, townland, ward, or part of a ward, shall, notwithstanding the said description, form part of the other Parliamentary division, as if it had been included in the said exception.

If any doubt arises as to the Parliamentary division of a county or borough in which any parish, townland, ward, or other place, whether larger or smaller than a parish, townland, or ward, is intended by the schedules to this Act to be included, such doubt shall be determined for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five by the local authority having power to divide the said county or borough into polling districts, but in the case of a parliamentary division of a county in Ireland, by the Local Government Board for Ireland, by order made after local inquiry, and taking effect when made; and for subsequent years, on the application of any voter, shall be determined by an order of the Local Government Board for England or Ireland respectively, or in Scotland of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to be made after local inquiry, and to be confirmed by Parliament.

Any misnomer or inaccurate description in any of the schedules to this Act shall not in any wise prevent or abridge the operation of this Act with respect to the subject of such description, provided the same is so designated as to be commonly understood.

The expression "parliamentary borough" means the area comprised within the limits of a parliamentary borough, and in the case of boroughs the limits of which are altered by this Act means the area comprised within the limits so altered, and in the case of a parliamentary borough constituted by this Act means the area comprised within the limits of the parliamentary borough as so constituted: Provided that where reference is made to a present parliamentary borough, such reference

shall be to the area comprised in the limits of a parliamentary borough on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

The expression "municipal borough" means as regards England the area on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five comprised within the limits of a municipal borough under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882; and as regards Scotland means the area subject on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five to the jurisdiction of the magistrates and town council of a burgh and as regards Ireland, means the area on the said day comprised within the limits of a borough under the Act of the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and eight, and the Acts amending the same.

The expression "municipal borough boundary" means the boundary of a municipal borough.

The expression "district," in relation to any place in the metropolis, means the district of a district board of works under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, as described in Schedule B. to that Act.

The expression "local government district" means the area on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five comprised within the limits of any local government district as defined by the Public Health Act, 1875.

The expression "ward" in relation to any place in the metropolis as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, means a ward as constituted on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for the purpose of the election of vestrymen.

The expression "ward" in relation to any place not in the metropolis means a ward of the municipal borough in reference to which the expression is used, as such ward was constituted on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for the purpose of municipal elections.

The expression "parliamentary polling district" means a polling district of a parliamentary borough as such district was constituted on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five for the purpose of parliamentary elections.

The expression "municipal polling district" means a polling district of a municipal borough, as such district was constituted on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for the purpose of municipal elections.

The expression "parish" means as regards England and Scotland a parish as constituted on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which separate overseers or a separate parochial board are or can be appointed, and as regards Ireland means a parish as appearing on the maps of the Ordnance Survey and as adopted in the census.

Where reference is made in any schedule to a parish, townland, or barony which extends beyond a county at large or parliamentary borough in relation to which such parish, townland, or barony is mentioned, the reference shall, unless otherwise expressed, be construed to refer only to such part of the parish, townland, or barony as is in the said county or borough.

The expression "present" means on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

24. *Definitions.* In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression "member" means a member to serve in Parliament, and includes a knight of a shire.

The expression "Parliamentary election" means the election of a member or members.

The expression "law relating to Parliamentary elections" includes all laws, customs, and enactments relating to Parliamentary elections, inclusive of the law respecting the qualification and registration of voters.

The expression "Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts" means the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same.

The expression "the Registration Acts" has the same meaning as in the Representation of the People Act, 1884.

*Application to Scotland.*

25. *Application of Act to Scotland.* This Act shall

apply to Scotland, with the following modifications:—

- (1.) The sheriff shall be substituted for "the local authority having power to divide a county or Parliamentary borough into polling districts," and also for the "revising barrister."
- (2.) The expression "Lands Clauses Consolidation Act" means the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same.
- (3.) Where by the operation of this Act any Royal or Parliamentary burgh ceases as a burgh to return or to contribute to return a member to Parliament, nothing in this Act shall affect in any other respect the rights and privileges of such burgh as a Royal or Parliamentary burgh, or the rights, privileges, and functions of the magistrates, town council, and officers thereof.

#### Application to Ireland.

26. *Application of Act to Ireland.* This Act shall apply to Ireland, with the following modification:—  
In the case of a Parliamentary borough, the town council or town commissioners shall be substituted for "the local authority having power to divide a Parliamentary borough into polling districts."

### PART III.

#### DISQUALIFICATION OF VOTERS FOR CORRUPT PRACTICES.

27. *Repeal of enactments respecting corrupt practices.* The Acts mentioned in the first part of the Eighth Schedule to this Act, whereby certain persons reported guilty of corrupt practices are declared not to have certain rights of voting, are hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned.

28. *Disqualification of certain voters for corrupt practices.* (1.) Whereas commissioners appointed by Her Majesty, in pursuance of Addresses from both Houses of Parliament in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, reported that at Parliamentary elections for the boroughs named in the second part of the Eighth Schedule to this Act, the persons named in the schedules to the said reports had been guilty of corrupt practices, be it therefore enacted, that—

Where in any of the schedules to the said reports a person is named as having been guilty of any bribery, treating, or personation at an election held in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty for the Parliamentary borough therein mentioned, that person shall be incapable during the period of seven years next after the presentation of the said reports respectively:

- (a.) Of being registered as a voter and of voting at any Parliamentary election for the county or division of a county in which the said borough, or any part thereof, is situate, in respect of any qualification situate within the borough; and
- (b.) If the Parliamentary borough continues to return a member or members to serve in Parliament, of being registered as a voter and of voting, at any Parliamentary election for such borough.
- (2.) Section thirty-nine of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1833, shall apply to every person disqualified under this section for being registered as a voter.
- (3.) Any person named in any of the said schedules to the said commissioners' reports against whom any criminal proceeding has been instituted for the corrupt practices referred to in the schedule, within the time limited for the purpose, and who has been acquitted, shall not be subject to any disqualification under this Act.
- (4.) Any copy of a report of the said commissioners, and of the schedules annexed to that report, if purporting to be printed by any printer to Her Majesty, or under the authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, shall be sufficient evidence of the said report and schedules.

### PART IV.

#### ACCELERATION OF REGISTRATION IN 1885.

29. *Power to appoint additional barristers.* If in the present year it is made to appear to any judge

of the High Court of Justice, sitting in chambers at any time after the fifth day of September, that the list of voters for any Parliamentary county or borough in England cannot by reason of the insufficient number of barristers be revised within the period fixed by this Act, such judge shall appoint one or more duly qualified barristers to act in addition to the barristers originally appointed for such county or borough, and a barrister so appointed shall have the same duties, powers, and authorities as if he had been originally appointed.

Where the Lord Chief Justice or judge appoints in the present year barristers for counties and boroughs, he shall appoint them to act for all the counties and boroughs for which he has power to appoint revising barristers; and each barrister, when acting for any county or borough, shall have the same duties, powers, and authorities as if he had been appointed sole revising barrister for such county or borough.

The duties of barristers so appointed shall be distributed among them as the Lord Chief Justice or judge who appoints them, or, after the fifth day of September, any judge of the High Court of Justice sitting in Chambers, may direct.

30. *Dates for registration in the year 1885 in England.* With respect to the registration of voters in parliamentary counties and boroughs in England in the present year, the following provisions shall have effect:—

- (a.) The lists of parliamentary voters, and the lists of burgesses which are revised together with the lists of parliamentary voters, shall be revised between the eighth day of September and the eighth day of October both inclusive, and shall be revised as soon as possible after the seventh day of September, and the eighth day of September shall be substituted in the Acts relating to the registration of parliamentary voters for the fifteenth day of September; and the declarations under section ten of the County Voters Registration Act, 1865, and section twenty-four of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, shall be sent to the clerk of the peace or town clerk on or before the fifth day of September.
- (b.) The printed book or register containing the lists of voters, when revised, shall be delivered to the returning officer for the parliamentary county or borough to which such book or register relates on or before the seventh day of November, and shall be the register of persons entitled to vote for the county or borough at any election of a member to serve in Parliament which takes place after that day, or if this present Parliament is not then dissolved, then after the date of such dissolution, and before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.
- (c.) In sections sixty-two and sixty-three of the Act of the session of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, relating to appeals from revising barristers in England, "the Michaelmas sittings of the High Court of Justice" shall be substituted for "the Michaelmas term," and forthwith after the fourth day of the Michaelmas sittings a court or courts shall sit for the purpose of hearing such appeals, and those appeals shall be heard and determined continuously and without delay, and any statement by the barrister for the purpose of any such appeal made in pursuance of section forty-two of the said Act may be made at any time within ten days after the conclusion of the revision, so that it be made not less than four days before the first day of the said Michaelmas sittings, and the statement need not be read in open court, but shall be submitted to the appellant, who shall sign the same as directed by the said section, and return the same to the chairman or revising barrister.
- (d.) In section five of the Ballot Act, 1872, relating to polling districts, the first day of October shall be substituted for the first day of November, as respects the date at which orders relating to polling districts apply to registers of voters.

31. *Date for registration for 1885 in Scotland.* In Scotland, notwithstanding anything contained in

section thirteen of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, the register of voters made in the present year shall come into force on the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

32. *Dates for revision in Ireland in 1885.* In Ireland, in the present year

- (a.) The lists of voters shall be revised between the first day of September and the eighth day of October, both inclusive, and shall be revised as soon as possible after the first day of September, and that day shall be substituted in the Parliamentary Registration (Ireland) Act for the eighth day of September.
- (b.) Notice of the holding of a revision court may be given by the chairman or revising barrister to the clerk of the peace at any time not less than five days before the holding of the court, and shall be published and posted by the clerk of the peace forthwith.
- (c.) The book or books constituting the register of voters for every county and borough shall be signed and delivered to the sheriff or returning officer not later than the seventh day of November.

Such register shall commence and come into force on the seventh day of November, or if this present Parliament is not then dissolved, then on the day of such dissolution; and shall be the register of voters in force between the day on which it commences and the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

- (d.) In sections seventy-five and seventy-six of the Act of the session of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-nine, relating to appeals from chairmen or revising barristers, "the Michaelmas sittings of the High Court of Justice in Ireland" shall be substituted for "the Michaelmas term," and forthwith after the fourth day of the Michaelmas sittings, a court or courts shall sit for the purpose of hearing such appeals, and those appeals shall be heard and determined continuously and without delay, and any statement by the chairman or revising barrister for the purpose of any such appeal made in pursuance of section fifty-eight of the said Act may be made at any time within ten days after the conclusion of the revision, so that it be made not less than four days before the first day of the said Michaelmas sittings, and the statement need not be read in open court, but shall be submitted to the appellant, who shall sign the same as directed by the said section, and return the same to the chairman or revising barrister.

33. *Definitions.* For the purposes of this part of this Act—

The expression "present year" means the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

The expression "parliamentary county" means a county returning a member or members to serve in Parliament, and where a county is divided for the purpose of such return means a division of such county.

Other expressions in this part of this Act have, unless the context otherwise requires the same meaning as in the Acts relating to the registration of parliamentary voters.

34. *Temporary repeal of inconsistent provisions.* All provisions of any Act of Parliament inconsistent with the provisions of this part of this Act shall not apply to the lists or register of voters to be made in the present year; but, save as aforesaid, all the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration of parliamentary voters shall remain in full force.

[The schedules are omitted, as no question is likely to arise upon them, and their contents are now well known.]

### CAP. XXIV.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to settle an Annuity on Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore.

[25th June 1885.]



**CAP. XXV.**

An Act for making provision for the transfer to the Secretary of State in Council of India of Unclaimed India Stock and Dividends; and for amending the East Indian Railway Company Purchase Act, 1879, and the East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities) Act, 1881; and for other purposes.

[16th July 1885.]

**CAP. XXVI.**

An Act to amend the Yorkshire Registries Act, 1884.

[16th July 1885.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Yorkshire Registries Amendment Act, 1885.

2. *Interpretation.*] In this Act the expression "the principal Act" means the Yorkshire Registries Act, 1884.

3. *Provisions in lieu of 47 & 48 Vict. c. 54, s. 10.*] Section ten of the principal Act shall be repealed as from the passing of this Act, provided that such repeal shall not in any way prejudice or affect any caveats given in accordance with the provisions of the said section before the commencement of this Act, and that, for the purposes of such caveats, and of any rights, preferences, and priorities dependent thereon, the said repealed provisions shall be deemed to be and to continue to be of full force and validity.

In lieu of the provisions by this section repealed the following provisions shall be enacted:—

Subject to any rules made under the principal Act a caveat may at any time be given with respect to any lands within any of the three ridings by any person claiming to be entitled to any interest in such lands in favour of any person named therein, and may be registered under the principal Act; and every caveat so registered shall, unless removed or cancelled in accordance with any rules to be made for that purpose under the principal Act, remain in force for such time as may be specified therein in that behalf.

Every such caveat shall be under the hand and seal of the person by whom it is given, and attested by one witness at the least, and shall contain,—

- (a) The date on which it is given;
- (b) The name and description of the residence and occupation of the person by whom it is given;
- (c) The name and description of the residence and occupation of the person in whose favour it is given;
- (d) A statement of the time for which it is intended to remain in force;
- (e) A description of the lands to be affected by such caveat, and the names of all the parishes wherein the same are situate.

If within the time during which any caveat remains in force any assurance made or executed by the person by whom such caveat was given in favour of the person in whose favour such caveat was given, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, be duly registered under this Act, such assurance shall have priority as though it had been registered upon the date on which such caveat was registered; and such last-mentioned date shall be deemed to be the date of registration of the said assurance for all purposes, and shall be substituted in all certificates and other instruments for the date on which such assurance was actually presented for enrolment accordingly.

4. *Amendment of 47 & 48 Vict. c. 54, s. 14.*] Section fourteen of the principal Act shall be read and construed as though the words "entitled to be registered" had been inserted in the fourth line of the said section in lieu of the word "registered."

5. *Repeal.*] Section fifteen of the principal Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

**CAP. XXVII.**

An Act to declare the true meaning of section twenty-two of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875.

[16th July 1885.]

Whereas doubts have arisen as to whether the provisions of section twenty-two of the Friendly

Societies Act, 1875, extend to disputes between branches registered as such under the Friendly Societies Amendment Act, 1876, and registered societies of which they are registered as branches:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Interpretation of section 22 of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 60.*] Section twenty-two of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, includes and applies to every dispute between any registered branch under the Friendly Societies Acts, or an officer thereof, of any registered society or registered branch and the registered society or branch of which the other party to the dispute is a registered branch, or any officer thereof, or between any two or more registered branches of any registered society or branch, or any officers thereof respectively, and shall be read and construed as if the following words were inserted after the word "thereof" in the third line of the said section, "or between any registered branch under the Friendly Societies Acts, or an officer thereof, of any registered society or registered branch and the registered society or branch of which the other party to the dispute is a registered branch, or an officer thereof, or between any two or more registered branches of any registered society or branch or any officers thereof respectively."

2. *Act, construction of, and short title.*] This Act shall be construed as one with the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, and the Friendly Societies Amendment Acts, 1876 and 1879, and may be cited together with the same as the Friendly Societies Acts, and this Act may be cited separately as the Friendly Societies Amendment Act, 1884.

**CAP. XXVIII.**

An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government in India.

[22nd July 1885.]

**CAP. XXIX.**

An Act to enable Municipal Corporations to confer the Honorary Freedom of Boroughs upon persons of distinction.

[22nd July 1885.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Power to admit persons of distinction as honorary freemen of boroughs.*] Notwithstanding anything in the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, or any other statute to the contrary, the council of every borough may from time to time, by the authority of not less than two thirds of their number present and voting at a meeting of the council specially called for the purpose with notice of the object, admit to be honorary freemen of the borough persons of distinction and any persons who have rendered eminent services to the borough, provided that the admission of such persons to be freemen shall not confer the right of voting for any such borough in parliamentary or other elections, or of sharing in the benefit of any hereditaments, common lands, or public stock of such borough or the council thereof, or of any property held in whole or in part for any charitable use or trust.

2. *Definition.*] In this Act "borough" and "municipal corporation" shall respectively have the same meaning as in the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

3. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Honorary Freedom of Boroughs Act, 1885.

**CAP. XXX.**

An Act to amend the Local Loans Act, 1875, as regards the establishment of a Sinking Fund.

[22nd July 1885.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Local Loans Act, 1875, as regards the provision of sinking funds for the discharge of local loans:

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Local Loans Sinking Funds Act, 1885.

2. *Limits of Act.*] This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

3. *Commencement of Act.*] This Act shall come

into operation on the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

4. *Discharge of loans by sinking funds.*] Notwithstanding anything contained in the Local Loans Act, 1875, every loan borrowed in manner provided by that Act may be discharged by the establishment of a sinking fund as therein mentioned, notwithstanding that a sinking fund may not have been prescribed by the special Act authorising the loan.

**CAP. XXXI.**

An Act for amending the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Acts, and for other purposes.

[22nd July 1885.]

[3 & 4 Vict. c. 113 to apply to rectory of Tutenhill.]

**CAP. XXXII.**

An Act to amend and extend the Acts relating to the redemption of Tithe Rentcharge in England and Wales.

[22nd July 1885.]

Whereas an Act was passed in the session of Parliament held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled "An Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales," and the said Act has been amended and the provisions thereof have been extended by Acts passed in the sessions of Parliament held respectively in the first year, the first and second years, the second and third years, the third year, the fifth and sixth years, the ninth and tenth years, the tenth and eleventh years, the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years, the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh years, and the forty-first and forty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Acts should be amended, and that the provisions thereof should be further extended in manner herein-after mentioned:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Tithe Rentcharge Redemption Act, 1885.

2. *Powers of recited Acts extended to tithe rentcharges under local Acts.*] The powers and provisions of the said recited Acts respecting the redemption of rentcharge (except as otherwise by this Act is provided) shall extend and be applicable to all corn rents, rentcharges, and money payments, payable out of or charged on any lands by virtue of any Act of Parliament in lieu of tithes.

3. *Evidence to accompany application for redemption.*] Every application to the Commissioners for the redemption of any such corn rent, rentcharge, or money payment shall be accompanied with a certified copy or extract from the Act, and from any award made in pursuance thereof, showing the amount of the corn rent, rentcharge, or money payment proposed to be redeemed, and with such evidence or proof of the payment of such corn rent, rentcharge, or money payment together with such particulars of the land liable thereto as the Commissioners shall think fit.

Provided always, that if the said corn rent, rentcharge, or money payment should have been varied by any order of justices at quarter sessions, the consideration money payable for the redemption shall be calculated on such varied amount, and a certified copy of the last of such orders or other satisfactory evidence of the variation shall be furnished to the said Commissioners, and such certified copies or extracts shall be verified and signed by the person or persons having the custody of the said Act, award, or order of justices respectively.

4. *Deposit of copies of certificate of redemption.*] In lieu of the deposit of copies of the certificate of redemption as provided by the said recited Acts, copies of every certificate of redemption under this Act, sealed with the seal of the said Commissioners, shall be deposited with such person or persons as the said Commissioners, having regard to the circumstances of each case, shall determine.

5. *This Act to be construed as part of first-recited Act and Amendment Acts.*] This Act shall be taken and construed as part of the first-recited Act as amended and extended by the several Acts passed for the amendment thereof.



## CAP. XXXIII.

An Act to amend the Metropolitan Management Act.  
[31st July 1885.]

Whereas the parishes and districts of the Metropolitan herein-after mentioned have increased in population and rateable value so as to entitle them to increased representation on the Metropolitan Board of Works, and it is therefore expedient to further amend the Act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the better Local Management of the Metropolis":

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Additional members of the Metropolitan Board of Works.* From and after the passing of this Act the vestries of the parishes of Saint Mary Islington, Lambeth, Saint Pancras, Saint Mary Abbott Kensington, and the Board of Works for the district of Wandsworth, shall each be entitled to elect three persons to be members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the vestries of the parishes of Camberwell and Paddington, and the boards of works of the Greenwich, Hackney, and Poplar districts shall each be entitled to elect two persons to be members of the said Board, instead of the number in the said recited Act mentioned with respect to those parishes and districts.

2. *Districts of Plumstead and Lewisham.* The districts of Plumstead and Lewisham shall, from and after the passing of this Act, cease to be united for the purpose of electing a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, as in the said recited Act provided, and the Board of Works of each of those districts shall be entitled to elect a separate member, as though each district were mentioned in the first part of Schedule B. to that Act. The first election of a member for each district shall take place on or before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and, on that day, the member elected for the united districts of Plumstead and Lewisham shall go out of office, and, on the following day, the new members shall come into office.

3. *Separation of Fulham and Hammersmith.* From and after the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the Board of Works for the district of Fulham shall be dissolved, and the vestries of the respective parishes of St. Peter and St. Paul, Hammersmith and Fulham, shall from that date be incorporated, and shall have all such powers and be subject to all such provisions as if they had been named in Part II. of Schedule A. to the said recited Act.

The vestry of each of the said parishes shall on the said day elect one person to be a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and on that day the member elected by the Fulham Board of Works shall go out of office, and on the following day the new members shall come into office.

4. *Term of office.* One third of the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works first elected under this Act shall go out of office on the second Wednesday in June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, one third of them on the second Wednesday in June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and the remaining members on the second Wednesday in June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight; and such newly-elected members shall determine by lot among themselves which of them shall be the members to go out of office in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven respectively.

5. *Election, &c., of members.* All the provisions of the said recited Act as to election, qualification, disqualification, and retirement of members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the filling up of vacancies, shall, subject to this Act, apply to the members by this Act authorised to be elected.

6. *Acts to be construed as one Act.* The said recited Act, and the Acts amending the same, and this Act shall be construed together as one Act.

7. *Hammersmith and Fulham District Board.* All byelaws and regulations made by the Board of Works for the district of Fulham, and subsisting at the dissolution of the said Board, shall continue in force in the parishes of Saint Peter and Saint

Paul, Hammersmith and Fulham, until repealed or altered in accordance with the law applicable thereto.

The property, claims, and demands, and the debts and liabilities of the said District Board of Works shall be apportioned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State between the said parishes as he shall think fit, and he shall have power to give such directions as may seem to him to be expedient as to the sale and conversion of any of the property of the said District Board of Works, and as to the application of the proceeds, or of any part thereof, in payment of any of the debts or liabilities of the said Board, including any compensation for loss of office to which any of the officers of the said Board may in his opinion be entitled, or otherwise for the benefit of the said parishes; and until such apportionment the claims and demands and debts and liabilities of the said Board shall not by reason of its dissolution cease or determine, but shall, with the property of the said Board, vest in such person or persons as the Secretary of State shall direct; and upon such apportionment the said property, claims, and demands, and debts and liabilities shall, by virtue of such apportionment, be transferred and vest according to the same: Provided that such apportionment may be made at one or at several times, and may be amended at any time within one year from the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. The apportionment and directions of the Secretary of State under this section shall be final and conclusive.

8. *Fulham district officers.* If any of the officers in the service of the Board of Works for the district of Fulham shall, within one year from the dissolution of the said District Board, be appointed to an office in the service of the vestry of either of the said parishes of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Hammersmith, or Fulham, the time during which he shall have been in the service of the said District Board shall, in computing the time of his service for the purpose of superannuation under the Act passed in the twenty-ninth year of Her present Majesty, chapter thirty-one, intituled "An Act to provide for Superannuation Allowances to Officers of Vestries and other Boards within the area of the Metropolis Local Management Act," be added to the time during which he shall have been in the service of such vestry.

9. *Short title.* This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Metropolitan Management Amendment Act, 1885.

## CAP. XXXIV.

An Act to declare and explain the sixty-eighth section of the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847.  
[31st July 1885.]

Whereas by an Act passed in the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter seventeen, intituled the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, it was provided that the water rate should be payable according to the annual value of the tenement supplied with water:

And whereas questions have arisen whether the above-recited provision may not in the metropolis mean other than the rateable value as settled from time to time by the local authority duly constituted:

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Explanation of 10 § 11 Vict. c. 17, s. 68.* The words "the annual value of the tenement supplied with water" in the sixty-eighth section of the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, shall, within the unions and parishes to which the Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Act, 1869, extends, mean the rateable value as settled from time to time by the local authority as duly constituted: Provided that where the water rate is chargeable on the annual value of a part only of any hereditament entered in the valuation list, such annual value shall be a fairly apportioned part of the rateable value of the whole tenement, ascertained as aforesaid, the apportionment in case of dispute to be determined in manner provided by the said section.

2. *Construction of Act.* The Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, and this Act shall, for the purposes of this Act, be construed together as one Act, and the provisions of this Act shall to that extent be held

to repeal and supersede such of the provisions of that Act as are inconsistent with this Act.

3. *Short title.* This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Water Rate Definition Act, 1885.

## CAP. XXXV.

An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1875, in relation to Ships and Port Sanitary Authorities.  
[31st July 1885.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to ships and port sanitary authorities.

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Public Health (Ships, &c.) Act, 1885, and shall be construed as one with the Public Health Act, 1875, in this Act referred to as the principal Act.

2. *Amendment of sect. 110 of the Public Health Act, 1875.* Section one hundred and ten of the principal Act shall have effect not only for the purpose of the provisions of that Act relating to nuisances, but also for the purpose of such of the provisions of that Act relating to infectious diseases and hospitals as are referred to in the schedule to this Act.

3. *Constitution of permanent port sanitary authorities.* In any case in which the Local Government Board are by the principal Act authorised permanently to constitute a port sanitary authority by provisional order, they may permanently constitute a port sanitary authority by Order.

Every order made under this section shall specify a day on which it shall come into operation in the event of its not becoming a provisional order as herein-after provided, and at least four weeks before such day a copy of it shall be sent by the Local Government Board to every riparian authority which is by the order or otherwise required to contribute to the expenses of the port sanitary authority, and if before such day notice in writing shall be received by the Local Government Board from any such riparian authority objecting to the order, and such notice is not withdrawn before such day, the order shall be deemed to be a provisional order duly made by the Local Government Board under the principal Act, and in the event of its being confirmed by Parliament shall come into operation on such day as may be provided in that behalf in the Act confirming it.

Any order made under this section may, if the same has not become a provisional order, be repealed, altered, or amended by any subsequent order made by the Local Government Board.

## SCHEDULE.

Sections 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 128, 131, 132, and 133 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

## CAP. XXXVI.

An Act to provide for the regulation of land held by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or a Volunteer Corps for an Artillery or Rifle Range, or a School of Gunnery, or like purposes.  
[31st July 1885.]

## CAP. XXXVII.

An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts, and to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts; and for other purposes connected therewith.  
[31st July 1885.]

## CAP. XXXVIII.

An Act to amend the Law relating to School Boards so far as affected by the incorporation of a Municipal Borough and as respects the divisions of the Metropolis.  
[31st July 1885.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Provision as to school boards affected by incorporation of municipal borough.* Whereas by sub-section one of section two hundred and thirteen of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, it is enacted as follows:

"Where a petition for a charter is referred to the Committee of Council, and it is proposed by the charter to extend the Municipal Corporation Acts to the municipal borough to be created by

the charter, the Committee of Council may settle a scheme for the adjustment of the powers, rights, privileges, franchises, duties, property, and liabilities of any then existing local authority whose district comprises the whole or part of the area of that borough, either with or without any adjoining or other place, and also of any officer of that authority."

And whereas sub-section six of the same section two hundred and thirteen provides that a local authority for the purposes of the above enactment shall mean the authorities therein mentioned, "and any other authority not in this section excepted and not being a school board, and having powers of local government and of rating for public purposes."

And whereas difficulties have arisen respecting the effect of the creation by a charter of a municipal borough, where the whole or part of the area of such borough is comprised in the district of a school board, and it is expedient to authorize the removal of such difficulties by a scheme under the said Act:

Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

(1.) The words "and not being a school board" in sub-section six of section two hundred and thirteen of the Municipal Corporations Act are hereby repealed;

A scheme under that section if affecting a school board—

(a) shall before being settled by the Committee of Council be referred to the consideration of the Educational Department; and

(b) shall not place the new borough under more than one school board; and

(c) may provide for the continuance of any byelaws in force at the date of the scheme.

(2.) Where within seven years before the passing of this Act a charter has extended the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, or the Acts thereby consolidated to the municipal borough created by the charter, any scheme relating to a school board which might have been made under the said Acts if this Act had passed at the date of the said charter may be made after the passing of this Act, and Part Eleven of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, shall apply accordingly: Provided that—

(a.) such scheme may be made on the petition either of the council of the said borough or of the persons who composed the school board, or any of them; and

(b.) the council of the borough may petition against such scheme in accordance with sub-section four of section two hundred and thirteen of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882; and

(c.) any such scheme may validate any acts done by the Education Department or the school board or the council of the borough or any justice since the date of the charter.

(3.) This section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers in relation to school boards for the time being vested in the Committee of the Lords of the Privy Council on Education (who are in this section referred to as the Education Department).

2. *Division of Lambeth division of London.* Whereas by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, it was enacted that the School Board for London should consist of such number of members elected by the divisions of the metropolis specified in the Fifth Schedule to that Act as the Education Department might by order fix, and power was given to the Education Department from time to time to alter by way of increase or decrease the number of members of any of the said divisions, but no power was given to alter the said divisions, and it is expedient to divide the Lambeth division into two divisions;

Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

(1.) The Lambeth division of the metropolis for the purpose of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be divided into two divisions, named East Lambeth and West Lambeth, and the Fifth Schedule to the Elementary Education Act, 1870, shall be construed as if for "Lambeth" there were substituted "East Lambeth" and "West Lambeth."

(2.) The Education Department shall, so soon as may be after the passing of this Act, by order determine the boundaries of the divisions of East Lambeth and West Lambeth for the purposes

of the said and the number of members to be elected by each of such divisions, subject nevertheless to any subsequent alteration of the number of members in pursuance of the said Acts.

(3.) At the first election of the School Board for London which is held after the passing of this Act, members shall be elected for the two divisions constituted by this Act; but nothing in this Act shall affect the School Board for London until such members come into office.

3. *Short title and construction.* This Act may be cited as the School Boards Act, 1885.

This Act, so far as relates to school boards on the incorporation of a municipal borough, shall be construed as one with the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and together with that Act may be cited as the Municipal Corporation Acts, 1882 and 1885.

This Act, so far as regards the divisions of the metropolis, shall be construed as one with the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, and may be cited together with those Acts as the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1885.

### CAP. XXXIX.

An Act to enable the sanitary authorities in Ireland to take possession of land for the erection of temporary Cholera Hospitals.

[31st July 1885.]

### CAP. XL.

An Act to provide for the application to charitable purposes of such portion of the property subject to the Will of Edward Polehampton as is now vested in the Crown, and for the management and application of the said property.

[31st July 1885.]

### CAP. XLI.

An Act to make provision with respect to the maintenance of certain Piers and other works in the estuary of the River Shannon.

[31st July 1885.]

### CAP. XLII.

An Act to provide for defraying the Expenditure on account of Greenwich Hospital directly out of the Revenues of Greenwich Hospital; to amend in other respects the Greenwich Hospital Acts, 1865 to 1883; and to amend the law relating to the Naval Knights of Windsor.

[31st July 1885.]

### CAP. XLIII.

An Act to suspend for a period certain Payments on Annuities created under the National Debt Act, 1883; and to reduce for a like period the Permanent Annual Charge of the National Debt.

[31st July 1885.]

### CAP. XLIV.

An Act to raise the sum of Four million pounds by Exchequer Bills or Treasury Bills, for the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

[31st July 1885.]

### CAP. XLV.

An Act to enable Her Majesty's Postmaster-General to acquire lands in London, Birmingham, Bristol, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the public service.

[31st July 1885.]

### CAP. XLVI.

An Act to prevent Medical Relief disqualifying a person from voting.

[6th August 1885.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Act, 1885.

2. *Medical relief not to disqualify.* (1.) Where a person has in any part of the United Kingdom received for himself, or for any member of his family, any medical or surgical assistance, or any medicine at the expense of any poor rate, such

person shall not by reason thereof be deprived of any right to be registered or to vote either—

(a) as a parliamentary voter; or

(b) as a voter at any municipal election; or

(c) as a Burgess; or

(d) as a voter at any election to an office under the provisions of any statute; but nothing in this section shall apply to the election—

(a) of any guardian of the poor; or

(b) of any member of any parochial board in Scotland; or

(c) of any other body acting in the distribution of relief to the poor from the poor rate.

(2.) Every person shall be qualified to be registered as a voter and to vote as aforesaid who would be so qualified if the provisions of this Act had come into force on the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

3. *Provision for registration in the present year.* (1.) In the year one thousand one hundred and eighty-five, in England, where the overseers have entered "objected" against the names of any persons in the list of ownership voters or in the old lodgers list, or have omitted the names of any voters from any list of voters made by them, and such entry or omission has been made on the ground only of those persons having received such medical or surgical assistance or medicine as in this Act mentioned, and such names would not if this Act has previously passed have been so objected to or omitted, the overseers shall make a list of such persons, and such list shall be published, revised, and dealt with in all respects as if it were part of the list of claimants in respect of the occupation of property with the qualifications following (namely):—

The revising barristers shall, without the appearance of or any proof by any such person, retain his name in the list made by the overseers under this section, unless he is objected to, and the objector proves that such person is not entitled to be registered; and if such objection is made the revising barrister shall, notwithstanding the absence of the said person, take the evidence of the overseers as to his right to be registered.

Any person whose name ought to have been inserted in the list made by the overseers under this section, and has been omitted therefrom, may claim to have his name inserted in the lists of voters by giving to the overseers, within six days after the publication of such lists, notice of such claim in the manner and form provided by law with respect to other claims, and the overseers shall produce all such claims to the revising barrister, and he shall revise and deal with the same in like manner as with ordinary claims.

(2.) The clerk of the peace or town clerk shall insert in their proper place in the register the names of the persons in the said list, when revised.

(3.) Every clerk of the peace and town clerk acting under the Acts relating to the registration of parliamentary voters shall forthwith after the passing of this Act issue precepts to the overseers informing them of their duties under it; provided that this Act shall not be construed to create any disability where such disability does not now exist.

4. *Definition of medical and surgical assistance.* The term "medical or surgical assistance" in this Act shall include all medical and surgical attendance, and all matters and things supplied by or on the recommendation of the medical officer having authority to give such attendance and recommendation at the expense of any poor rate.

### CAP. XLVII.

An Act to enable the Treasury to provide out of surplus funds arising under the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, office accommodation for officers appointed under the said Act.

[6th August 1885.]

### CAP. XLVIII.

An Act for restitution of the ancient dignity and title of Earl of Mar. [6th August 1885.]

### CAP. XLIX.

An Act to carry into effect an International Convention for the Protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables. [6th August 1885.]



## CAP. L.

An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and for other purposes.

[6th August 1885.]

## CAP. LI.

An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, and to amend the laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue.

[6th August 1885.]

## 1. Short title.

## PART I.

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

## As to Customs.

## 2. Import duties on tea.

## As to Excise.

## 3. Allowances on British spirits exported or used in warehouses.

## 4. Extension of term "beer" in 43 &amp; 44 Vict. c. 20, and in Excise Licence Acts.

## 5. Private brewer's licence.

## 6. Amendment of 43 &amp; 44 Vict. c. 20, s. 20.

## 7. Sugar store to be entered by brewer for sale, and account of sugar to be kept.

## 8. Prohibition against adulteration of beer by brewers for sale, and dealers and retailers of beer.

## 9. Provisions to be applied to allowances and penalties under this part.

## 10. Repeal of enactments in schedule.

## PART II.

## STAMPS.

## Duty on Property of Bodies Corporate and Unincorporate.

11. Grant of duty on property of corporate and unincorporate bodies.] Whereas certain property, by reason of the same belonging to or being vested in bodies corporate or unincorporate, escapes liability to probate, legacy, or succession duties, and it is expedient to impose a duty thereon by way of compensation to the revenue: Be it therefore enacted, that there shall be levied and paid to Her Majesty in respect of all real and personal property which shall have belonged to or been vested in any body corporate or incorporate during the yearly period ending on the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, or during any subsequent yearly period ending on the same day in any year, a duty at the rate of five pounds per centum upon the annual value, income, or profits of such property accrued to such body corporate or unincorporate in the same yearly period, after deducting therefrom all necessary outgoings, including the receiver's remuneration, and costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred in the management of such property.

Subject to exemption from such duty in favour of property of the descriptions following (that is to say)—

(1.) Property vested in or under the control or management of "The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings" or "The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues," or any Department of Government.

(2.) Property which, or the income or profits whereof, shall be legally appropriated and applied for the benefit of the public at large or of any county, shire, borough, or place, or the ratepayers or inhabitants thereof, or in any manner expressly prescribed by Act of Parliament.

(3.) Property which, or the income or profits whereof, shall be legally appropriated and applied for any purpose connected with any religious persuasion, or for any charitable purpose, or for the promotion of education, literature, science, or the fine arts.

(4.) Property of any friendly society or savings bank established according to Act of Parliament.

(5.) Property belonging to or constituting the capital of a body corporate or unincorporate established for any trade or business, or being the property of a body whose capital stock is so divided and held as to be liable to be charged to legacy duty or succession duty.

(6.) Property acquired by or with funds voluntarily contributed to any body corporate or unincorporate within a period of thirty years immediately preceding.

(7.) Property acquired by any body corporate or unincorporate within a period of thirty years immediately preceding where legacy duty or succession duty shall have been paid upon the acquisition thereof.

12. Interpretation of terms.] In the construction and for the purposes of this part of this Act—

The term "body unincorporate" includes every unincorporated company, fellowship, society, association, and trustee, or number of trustees, to or in whom respectively any real or personal property shall belong in such manner, or be vested upon such permanent trusts, that the same shall not be liable to legacy duty or succession duty.

The term "accountable officer" means every chamberlain, treasurer, bursar, receiver, secretary, or other officer, trustee, or member of a body corporate or unincorporate by whom the annual income or profits of property in respect whereof duty is chargeable under this Act shall be received, or in whose possession, or under whose control, the same shall be.

13. Duty to be under the care of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.] The duty hereby imposed shall be considered as a stamp duty, and shall be under the care and management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, herein-after called the Commissioners, who by themselves and their officers shall have the same powers and authorities for the collection, recovery, and management thereof as are vested in them for the collection, recovery, and management of the succession duty, and shall have all other powers and authorities requisite for carrying this part of this Act into execution.

14. Duty to be a first charge on property; what parties accountable for the duty.] The duty hereby imposed shall be a first charge on all the property in respect whereof the same shall be payable while such property shall remain in the possession or under the control of the body corporate or unincorporate chargeable with such duty, or of any party or parties acquiring the same, with notice of any such duty being in arrear, and every such body corporate or unincorporate, and every accountable officer, shall, to the full extent thereof, be answerable to Her Majesty for the payment of the duty charged thereon.

15. Return of property to be made to the Commissioners.] (1.) Every body corporate or unincorporate chargeable with the duty hereby imposed shall, on or before the first day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and on or before the first day of October in every subsequent year, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Commissioners or their officers, a full and true account of all property in respect whereof any such duty shall be payable, and of the gross annual value, income, or profits thereof accrued to the same body in the year ended on the preceding fifth day of April, and of all deductions claimed in respect thereof, whether by relation to any of the before-mentioned exemptions from such duty or as necessary outgoings.

(2.) The account shall be made in such form and shall contain all such particulars as the Commissioners shall, by any general or special notice require, or as shall be necessary or proper for enabling them fully and correctly to ascertain the duty due, and every accountable officer herein-before made answerable for payment of duty in respect of any property chargeable under this Act, shall be answerable also for the delivery to the Commissioners of such full and true account as aforesaid of and relating to such property.

16. Power for persons answerable to retain moneys for payment of duty.] Every accountable officer shall be at liberty to retain or raise out of any moneys of any body corporate or unincorporate which shall be held by him, or shall come to his hands, the full amount of all moneys which he shall pay or have paid on account of the duty hereby imposed, and all reasonable expenses incident to such payments.

17. Power for Commissioners to assess duty according to accounts rendered or to obtain other accounts.] (1.) It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to assess

the duty upon the footing of any account rendered to them, or if dissatisfied with such account to cause an account to be taken by any person or persons appointed by themselves for that purpose, and to assess the duty on the footing of such last-mentioned account subject to appeal to a court in the same manner as in any case of succession duty as herein-after provided.

(2.) If the duty so assessed shall exceed the duty assessable according to the account rendered to the Commissioners, and with which they shall have been dissatisfied, and if there shall be no appeal against such assessment, then it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners, having regard to the merits of each case, to charge the whole or any part of the expenses incident to the taking of such last-mentioned account on any funds liable to such duty as an addition thereto; and part thereof, and to recover the same accordingly; but if there shall be an appeal against such assessment, then the payment of such expenses shall be in the discretion of the court.

(3.) The duty shall be payable immediately after the assessment, and notwithstanding any appeal therefrom; provided that in the event of the amount of the assessment being reduced by the order of the court, the difference in amount shall be repaid with such interest (if any) as the court may allow.

18. Penalty for not making returns and for non-payment of duty.] (1.) Every body corporate or unincorporate, and every accountable officer hereby required to deliver any such account as aforesaid and wilfully neglecting so to do on or before the first day of December in the present year, or on or before the first day of October in any subsequent year, shall be liable to pay to Her Majesty a sum equal to ten pounds per centum upon the amount of duty payable in respect of the property required to be comprised in such account, and a like penalty for every month after the first month during which such neglect shall continue.

(2.) Every body corporate or unincorporate, and every accountable officer hereby required to pay any duty, and wilfully neglecting so to do for a space of twenty-one days after the same shall have become payable, shall be liable to pay to Her Majesty a penalty equal to ten pounds per centum upon the amount of such unpaid duty, and a like penalty for every month after the expiration of the said period of twenty-one days during which such neglect shall continue.

19. Application of enactments as to succession duty to this part of the Act.] (1.) The Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this part of this Act, have the same powers in relation to proceedings to enforce the delivery of accounts, and in relation to the verification of accounts, and the production and inspection of books and documents as they have in relation to succession duty under the law now in force.

(2.) Every body corporate or unincorporate, dissatisfied with the assessment of the Commissioners, may appeal in the same manner to the same courts, and subject to the same provisions in, to, and subject to which any accountable party may appeal in relation to succession duty under the law now in force.

20. Court to provide for payment of duty.] In the case of any proceeding in any court for the administration of any property chargeable with duty under this Act, such court shall provide out of any such property in its possession or control for the payment of the duty to the Commissioners.

## Miscellaneous.

21. Stamp duty on securities to bearer.] In lieu of the stamp duties payable upon any security for money bearing date or signed or offered for subscription after the passing of this Act, and given to a subscriber in respect of a loan raised by any company or corporation, and transferable by delivery, and upon a foreign security bearing date or signed, or offered for subscription, after the passing of this Act, and transferable by delivery, there shall be charged a duty at the rate of one shilling for every ten pounds, and also for any fractional part of ten pounds of the money thereby secured.

And in lieu of any other stamp duties there shall be charged upon any such security given in substitution for a like security, duly stamped in con-



formity with the law in force at the time when such last-mentioned security became subject to duty, a duty at the rate of sixpence for every twenty pounds, and also for any fractional part of twenty pounds of the money thereby secured.

The term "foreign security" shall not include a security by or on behalf of any Colonial Government, but shall otherwise have the meaning assigned to it by the Act of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter four, and shall also include a security which, though originally issued to the holder out of the United Kingdom, is offered by him for subscription, and given or delivered to a subscriber in the United Kingdom.

## PART III.

## INCOME TAX.

22. *Grant of duties of income tax.*23. *Application of provisions of Income Tax Acts.*

24. *Provisions as to duty on dividends, &c., paid prior to passing of this Act.* (1.) Where, in the case of any dividends, interest or other annual profits or gains due or payable half-yearly or quarterly in the course of the said year which commenced on the sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, any half yearly or quarterly payments shall have been made prior to the passing of this Act, the duty of income tax hereby granted, or so much by relation to such duty as shall not have been charged thereon or deducted therefrom, shall be charged under Schedule D. in respect of such payments as profits or gains not charged by virtue of any other schedule in conformity with the provision contained in the sixth case of Schedule D. in section one hundred of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-five, and the agents intrusted with the payment of the dividends, interest, or other annual profits or gains, shall furnish a list containing the names and addresses of the persons to whom payments have been made, and the amounts of such payments, to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue upon a requisition in that behalf.

(2.) Where any person liable to pay any rent, interest, annuity, or other annual payment in the course of the said year shall, on making any such payment prior to the passing of this Act, have not made any deduction or have made an insufficient deduction in respect of the duty of income tax hereby granted, he shall be authorised to make the deduction or make up the deficiency on the occasion of the next payment in addition to any other deduction which he may by law be authorised to make.

(3.) The charge or deduction of the duty of income tax at a rate not exceeding the rate hereby granted in the case of any payment made in the course of the said year prior to the passing of this Act shall be deemed to have been a legal charge or deduction.

25. *Provision as to allowances to assessors and collectors.*

26. *Provision for further securing income tax on foreign and colonial dividends.* Whereas the enactments herein-after mentioned have been found inadequate to secure the charging and payment of income tax upon dividends payable out of the revenues of foreign and colonial states and dividends of foreign and colonial companies, be it therefore enacted that section ninety-six of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-five, section two of the Act of the fifth and six years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty, section ten of the said Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-four, and section thirty-six of the Act of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter ninety-one, shall be read in relation to the dividends therein respectively mentioned, as if the said sections included amongst the persons intrusted with the payment of such dividends the persons herein-after described; (that is to say,)

(a.) Any banker or person acting as a banker who shall sell or otherwise realise coupons or warrants for or bills of exchange pur-

porting to be drawn or made in payment of any dividends (save such as are payable in the United Kingdom only), and pay over the proceeds to any person or carry the same to his account;

(b.) Any person who shall, by means of coupons received from any other person, or otherwise on his behalf, obtain payment of any dividends elsewhere than in the United Kingdom;

(c.) Any dealer in coupons who shall purchase coupons for any dividends (save such as are payable in the United Kingdom only) otherwise than from a banker or person acting as a banker, or another dealer in coupons;

A person intrusted with the payment of dividends, who shall perform all necessary acts so that the income tax thereon may be assessed and paid, shall be entitled to receive as remuneration an allowance of so much (not being less than three-pence) in the pound of the amount paid as may from time to time be fixed by the Commissioners of the Treasury.

Provided that this section shall not impose on any banker or other person the obligation to disclose any particulars relating to the affairs of any person on whose behalf he may be acting.

27. *Provisions of Income Tax Acts to apply to duties to be granted for succeeding year.* In order to ensure the collection in due time of any duties of income tax which may be granted for the year commencing on the sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, all such provisions contained in any Act relating to the duties of income tax as are in force on the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, shall have full force and effect with respect to the duties of income tax which may be so granted in the same manner as if the said duties had been actually granted and the said provisions had been applied thereto by an Act of Parliament passed on that day: Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to render necessary or authorise the appointment of assessors for such of the said duties as may be granted and payable under Schedules (A.) and (B.) of the said Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-four.

## CAP. LII.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Lunatics.  
[6th August 1885.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to lunatics:

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title and extent.* This Act may be cited as the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1885.

2. *Removal of lunatics to workhouse in cases of urgency.* Where, under the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, it shall be the duty of any relieving officer, overseer, or constable to give notice to or lay information before a justice as to any pauper who is or is deemed to be a lunatic, or as to any person wandering at large who is deemed to be a lunatic, or as to any other person who is deemed to be a lunatic who is not under proper care or control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the care or charge of him, or to apprehend and take any such person wandering at large before a justice, and the relieving officer, overseer, or constable is satisfied that it is necessary for the public safety, or the welfare of the alleged lunatic, that before such notice or information can be given or laid, or the alleged lunatic can be brought before the justice, the alleged lunatic should be placed under care and control, the relieving officer, overseer, or constable may remove the alleged lunatic to the workhouse of the union in which the alleged lunatic is, and the master of the workhouse shall, unless there is no proper accommodation in the workhouse for the alleged lunatic, receive and relieve and detain him therein, but no person shall be so detained for more than three days; and before the expiration of that time the relieving officer, overseer, or constable shall give the notice to or lay the information before the justice as to such alleged lunatic, or bring him before the justice, as the said Act requires.

3. *Removal of lunatics to workhouse under justice's order.* (1.) In any case where, under section sixty-seven or section sixty-eight of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, an order might be made for the removal of a lunatic to an asylum, hospital, or licensed house, and the justice or justices shall be satisfied that it is expedient for the welfare of the lunatic or for the public safety that the lunatic should be forthwith placed under care and control, such justice or justices, if it shall appear to him or them that there is proper accommodation for such lunatic in the workhouse of the union in which the lunatic is, may make an order for taking the lunatic to and receiving him in the said workhouse.

(2.) An order under this section shall be deemed to authorise the detention of the lunatic for a period not exceeding fourteen days from its date; after which such detention shall not be lawful, except under the conditions mentioned in section twenty of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862.

(3.) In any case where the justice or justices make an order for the removal of the lunatic to an asylum, hospital or licensed house, an order under this section may also be made to provide for the detention of the lunatic until he can be removed as aforesaid; but such an order shall not be deemed to authorise the detention of the lunatic in the workhouse for more than fourteen days.

(4.) An order under this section may be made by any justice or justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the lunatic is.

4. *Construction of Act.* This Act shall be construed as one with the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, and the Acts amending that Act, and expressions used in this Act shall according to the subject-matter in each case have the same meaning as in those Acts, save as in this Act otherwise provided.

In this Act "union" includes a parish for which there is a separate board of guardians.

## CAP. LIII.

An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to the Members and Officers of Local Authorities.  
[6th August 1883.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Public Health (Members and Officers) Act, 1885, and shall be construed as one with the Public Health Act, 1875, in this Act called the principal Act.

2. *Amendment of section 193 of the Public Health Act, 1875.* Notwithstanding anything in the hundred and ninety-third section of the principal Act, or any similar restrictions in any local Act, to the contrary, it shall not be unlawful for any officer or servant appointed or employed under the principal Act or local Act by the local authority to be concerned or interested in any contract with the local authority made with such consent or approval as is herein-after mentioned for the sale, purchase, leasing, or hiring of any lands, rooms, or offices, or to be concerned or interested in any contract with the local authority as a shareholder in any joint stock company, and no officer or servant of a local authority shall be incapable of holding any office or of being employed under the principal Act or local Act, or be liable to any penalty by reason only of his having been concerned or interested either before or after the passing of this Act in any such contract as aforesaid. No such contract as aforesaid shall be made after the passing of this Act, or approved if made before the passing of this Act, for the sale, purchase, leasing, or hiring of any lands, rooms, or offices except with the consent of two thirds of the number of the members of the local authority present at a meeting held after seven clear days notice shall have been published in some newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood, and after notice shall have been sent in writing to every member stating the nature of the contract, and the time and place of the meeting at which the question is to be considered.

3. *Restriction on recovery of penalty.* Proceedings for the recovery of any penalty under Rule 70 of Schedule II. to the principal Act shall not be taken except with the consent in writing of the Attorney General.

4. *Removal of disqualification.* No member of any

local authority shall vacate his office by reason only of his having any share or interest in any newspaper in which any advertisement is inserted relating to the affairs of such local authority, or of the district subject to the jurisdiction of such local authority, anything in any general or local Act of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

For the purposes of this section the expression "local authority" means any "local board" or "improvement commissioners" as defined by the principal Act.

#### CAP. LIV.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Pluralities. [6th August 1885.]

#### CAP. LV.

An Act to explain section thirty-four of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners Act, 1840. [6th August 1885.]

1. *Short title.*
2. *Power to raise the income of any archdeaconry to £200 per annum.*

#### CAP. LVI.

An Act to amend the Law with respect to Corrupt Practices at Parliamentary Elections. [6th August 1885.]

Whereas doubts have arisen as to whether or not it be lawful for an employer of labour to permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves from their employment for the purpose of recording their votes at any parliamentary election, without making a deduction from the salary or wages of such electors for the time reasonably occupied in recording their votes:

And whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Conditions on which employer may give leave of absence to electors to record their votes.* Nothing in the law relating to parliamentary elections shall make it illegal for an employer to permit parliamentary electors in his employment to absent themselves from such employment for a reasonable time for the purpose of voting at the poll at a parliamentary election, without having any deduction from their salaries or wages on account of such absence, if such permission is, so far as practicable without injury to the business of the employer, given equally to all persons alike who are at the time in his employment, and if such permission is not given with a view of inducing any person to record his vote for any particular candidate at such election, and is not refused to any person for the purpose of preventing such person from recording his vote for any particular candidate at such election.

2. *Construction of Act.* This Act shall not be construed to make illegal any Act which would not have been illegal if this Act had not passed.

3. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Parliamentary Elections Corrupt Practices Act, 1885.

#### CAP. LVII.

An Act to remove doubts as to the appointment of Revising Barristers. [6th August 1885.]

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the judge authorised to appoint revising barristers on circuit under section twenty-eight of the Parliamentary Voters Registration Act, 1843, and section twenty-nine of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, and it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Senior judge actually travelling to appoint revising barristers.* The senior judge named in the commission of assize for the counties within any circuit, who actually travels that circuit or any part thereof during the summer circuit in any year, shall be the judge having power to appoint the barristers to revise the lists of voters for that year in pursuance of section twenty-eight of the Parliamentary Voters Registration Act, 1843, and that section and section twenty-nine of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, shall be construed accordingly.

Provided that, if any such judge, before he has appointed all or any of the barristers whom he is authorised to appoint, dies or becomes unable to appoint such barristers, the senior judge named in the said commission, who actually travels the remainder of the circuit, shall be the judge having power to appoint such barristers so far as they have not been already appointed.

For the purposes of this section Birmingham shall be deemed to be part of the Midland Circuit.

Any appointment of a revising barrister heretofore made shall be deemed to have been validly made.

This section shall continue in force until the end of the Summer Circuit in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and no longer, but the expiration thereof shall not affect any appointment of a revising barrister which otherwise would have been valid.

2. *Short title and construction.* The Act of the session of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighteen, intitled "An Act to amend the law for the registration of persons entitled to vote, and to define certain rights of voting, and to regulate certain proceedings in the election of members to serve in Parliament for England and Wales," is in this Act referred to and may be cited as the Parliamentary Voters Registration Act, 1843.

This Act shall be construed as one with the Parliamentary Voters Registration Act, 1843, and that Act and this Act and the Registration Act, 1885, may be cited together as the Parliamentary Voters Registration Acts, 1843 and 1885, and this Act may be cited separately as the Revising Barristers Act, 1885.

#### CAP. LVIII.

An Act to amend the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1878. [14th August 1885.]

#### CAP. LIX.

An Act to continue various expiring Laws. [14th August 1885.]

#### CAP. LX.

An Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia. [14th August 1885.]

#### CAP. LXI.

An Act for appointing a Secretary for Scotland and Vice-President of the Scotch Education Department. [14th August 1885.]

#### CAP. LXII.

An Act to amend the law relating to the Charges of Returning Officers at Parliamentary Elections. [14th August 1885.]

Whereas by the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875, the returning officer may, if he thinks fit, require security to be given for the charges payable under the above Act in respect of an election to an amount not exceeding that specified in the Third Schedule to the Act, and by such Third Schedule it is provided as follows:—"If at the end of the two hours appointed for the election, not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the maximum amount which may be required is one fifth of the maximum according to the above scale":

And whereas by the Parliamentary Elections Returning Officers Expenses (Scotland) Act, 1878, the returning officer may, if he thinks fit, require security to be given for the charges payable under the said Act in respect of an election to an amount not exceeding that specified in the schedule to the Act, and by such schedule it is provided as follows:—"If, at the end of the two hours appointed for the election, not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the maximum amount which may be required is one fifth of the maximum according to the above scale":

And whereas it is expedient to reduce the said amount, and also to make further provisions with respect to the charges of returning officers in Scotland, and otherwise to amend the above Acts:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act shall be construed, so far as regards England and Ireland, as one with the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875, and together with that Act may be cited as the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Acts, 1875 and 1885, and this Act shall be construed, so far as regards Scotland, as one with the Parliamentary Elections Returning Officers Expenses (Scotland) Act, 1878, and, together with that Act, may be cited as the Parliamentary Elections Returning Officers (Scotland) Acts, 1878 and 1885, and this Act may be cited separately as the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1885.

2. *Reduction of amount required in uncontested elections by Third Schedule of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 84.* In the Third Schedule to the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875, "twenty-five pounds" shall be substituted for "one fifth of the maximum according to the above scale" in the portion thereof (above recited) relating to elections where not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up.

3. *Reduction of amount required in uncontested elections by schedule of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 41.* In the schedule to the Parliamentary Elections Returning Officers Expenses (Scotland) Act, 1878, "twenty-five pounds" shall be substituted for "one fifth of the maximum, according to the above scale," in the portion thereof (above recited) relating to elections where not more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up.

4. *Increase of returning officers charges in certain cases.* Notwithstanding the scale of charges laid down in the First Schedule of the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, 1875, it shall be lawful in any county constituency in England for the returning officer to charge four guineas for each presiding officer and thirty shillings for each clerk at a polling station.

5. *Payments to deputy returning officers.* Where a returning officer in Scotland is empowered to appoint a deputy, he may pay such deputy according to the scale set forth in the schedule to this Act, and such payments shall be allowed as expenses properly incurred by the returning officer within the meaning of the Parliamentary Elections Returning Officers Expenses (Scotland) Act, 1878, and of the Ballot Act, 1872.

#### SCHEDULE.

SCALE OF PAYMENT TO DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICERS. £. s. d.

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| (1.) At a contested election. For every thousand or part of thousand electors in the constituency . . . | 1 10 0 |
| (2.) At an uncontested election. For every thousand or part of a thousand electors . . .                | 0 10 0 |

#### CAP. LXIII.

An Act to amend the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883. [14th August 1885.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Construction and short title.* This Act shall be construed as one with the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883 (in this Act referred to as the principal Act).

This Act may be cited as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Amendment) Act, 1885, and this Act and the principal Act may be cited together as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 and 1885.

2. *Amendment of s. 5 of 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57.* Whereas subsection two of section 5 of the principal Act requires a declaration to be made by an applicant for a patent to the effect in that subsection mentioned, and doubts have arisen as to the nature of that declaration, and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted that:

The declaration mentioned in subsection two of section 5 of the principal Act may be either a statutory declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835, or not, as may be from time to time prescribed.

3. *Amendment of ss. 8, 9, & 12 of 46 & 47 Vict. c.*



57.] Whereas under the principal Act, a complete specification is required (by section eight) to be left within nine months, and (by section nine) to be accepted within twelve months, from the date of application, and a patent is required by section twelve to be sealed within fifteen months from the date of application, and it is expedient to empower the comptroller to extend in certain cases the said times: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

A complete specification may be left and accepted within such extended times, not exceeding one month and three months respectively after the said nine and twelve months respectively as the comptroller may on payment of the prescribed fee allow, and where such extension of time has been allowed, a further extension of four months after the said fifteen months shall be allowed for the sealing of the patent; and the principal Act shall have effect as if any time so allowed were added to the said periods specified in the principal Act.

4. *Specifications, &c., not to be published unless application accepted.* Where an application for a patent has been abandoned, or become void, the specification or specifications and drawings (if any) accompanying or left in connexion with such application, shall not at any time be open to public inspection or be published by the comptroller.

5. *Power to grant patents to several persons jointly.* Whereas doubts have arisen whether under the principal Act a patent may lawfully be granted to several persons jointly, some or one of whom only are or is the true and first inventors or inventor; be it therefore enacted and declared that it has been and is lawful under the principal Act to grant such a patent.

6. *Amendment of s. 103 of 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57.* In subsection one of section one hundred and three of the principal Act, the words "date of the application" shall be substituted for the words "date of the protection obtained."

#### CAP. LXIV.

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.  
[14th August 1885.]

#### CAP. LXV.

An Act to appoint Public Works Loan Commissioners, to grant Money for the purpose of Loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland and for the purpose of loans and purchases by the Irish Land Commission, and to make other provisions relating to those Commissioners.  
[14th August 1885.]

#### CAP. LXVI.

An Act to accelerate the hearing of Appeals under the Acts relating to the Registration of Voters in Ireland in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.  
[14th August 1885.]

#### CAP. LXVII.

An Act to provide for the discharge of the liability of the Consolidated Fund in respect of certain Indian Army Pensions.  
[14th August 1885.]

#### CAP. LXVIII.

An Act to amend the Metropolitan Police Staff Superannuation Act, 1875.  
[14th August 1885.]

#### CAP. LXIX.

An Act to make further provision for the Protection of Women and Girls, the suppression of brothels, and other purposes.  
[14th August 1885.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885.

#### PART I.

##### Protection of Women and Girls.

2. *Procurement.* Any person who—

(1.) Procures or attempts to procure any girl or woman under twenty-one years of age, not being a common prostitute, or of known immoral character, to have unlawful carnal connexion, either within or without the Queen's dominions, with any other person or persons; or

(2.) Procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl to become, either within or without the Queen's dominions, a common prostitute; or

(3.) Procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl to leave the United Kingdom, with intent that she may become an inmate of a brothel elsewhere; or

(4.) Procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl to leave her usual place of abode in the United Kingdom (such place not being a brothel), with intent that she may, for the purposes of prostitution, become an inmate of a brothel within or without the Queen's dominions,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

Provided that no person shall be convicted of any offence under this section upon the evidence of one witness, unless such witness be corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused.

3. *Procuring defilement of woman by threats or fraud or administering drugs.* Any person who—

(1.) By threats or intimidation procures or attempts to procure any woman or girl to have any unlawful carnal connexion, either within or without the Queen's dominions; or

(2.) By false pretences or false representations procures any woman or girl, not being a common prostitute or of known immoral character, to have any unlawful carnal connexion, either within or without the Queen's dominions; or

(3.) Applies, administers to, or causes to be taken by any woman or girl any drug, matter, or thing, with intent to stupefy or overpower so as thereby to enable any person to have unlawful carnal connexion with such woman or girl,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

Provided that no person shall be convicted of an offence under this section upon the evidence of one witness only, unless such witness be corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused.

4. *Defilement of girl under thirteen years of age.* Any person who—  
unlawfully and carnally knows any girl under the age of thirteen years

shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the court to be kept in penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

Any person who attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of any girl under the age of thirteen years shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

Provided that in the case of an offender whose age does not exceed sixteen years, the court may, instead of sentencing him to any term of imprisonment, order him to be whipped, as prescribed by the Act of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth Victoria, chapter eighteen, intitled "An Act to amend the law as to the Whipping of Juvenile and other Offenders," and the said Act shall apply, so far as circumstances admit, as if the offender had been convicted in manner in that Act mentioned; and if, having regard to his age and all the circumstances of the case, it should appear expedient, the court may, in addition to the sentence of whipping, order him to be sent to a certified reformatory school, and to be there detained

for a period of not less than two years and not more than five years.

The court may also order the offender to be detained in custody for a period of not more than seven days before he is sent to such reformatory school.

Where, upon the hearing of a charge under this section, the girl in respect of whom the offence is charged to have been committed, or any other child of tender years who is tendered as a witness, does not, in the opinion of the court or justices, understand the nature of an oath, the evidence of such girl or other child of tender years may be received, though not given upon oath, if, in the opinion of the court or justices, as the case may be, such girl or other child of tender years is possessed of sufficient intelligence to justify the reception of the evidence, and understands the duty of speaking the truth: Provided that no person shall be liable to be convicted of the offence unless the testimony admitted by virtue of this section and given on behalf of the prosecution shall be corroborated by some other material evidence in support thereof implicating the accused: Provided also, that any witness whose evidence has been admitted under this section shall be liable to indictment and punishment for perjury in all respects as if he or she had been sworn.

Whereas doubts have been entertained whether a man who induces a married woman to permit him to have connexion with her by personating her husband is or is not guilty of rape, it is hereby enacted and declared that every such offender shall be deemed to be guilty of rape.

5. *Defilement of girl between thirteen and sixteen years of age.* Any person who—

(1.) Unlawfully and carnally knows or attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of any girl being of or above the age of thirteen years and under the age of sixteen years; or

(2.) Unlawfully and carnally knows, or attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of any female idiot or imbecile woman or girl, under circumstances which do not amount to rape, but which prove that the offender knew at the time of the commission of the offence that the woman or girl was an idiot or imbecile,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

Provided that it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge under sub-section one of this section if it shall be made to appear to the court or jury before whom the charge shall be brought that the person so charged had reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of or above the age of sixteen years.

Provided also, that no prosecution shall be commenced for an offence under sub-section one of this section more than three months after the commission of the offence.

6. *Householder, &c., permitting defilement of young girl on his premises.* Any person who, being the owner or occupier of any premises, or having, or acting or assisting in, the management or control thereof—

induces or knowingly suffers any girl of such age as is in this section mentioned to resort to or be in or upon such premises for the purpose of being unlawfully and carnally known by any man, whether such carnal knowledge is intended to be with any particular man or generally,

(1) shall, if such girl is under the age of thirteen years, be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the court to be kept in penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour; and

(2) if such girl is of or above the age of thirteen and under the age of sixteen years, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

Provided that it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge under this section if it shall be made to appear to the court or jury before whom the charge shall be brought that the person so charged



had reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of or above the age of sixteen years.

7. *Abduction of girl under eighteen with intent to have carnal knowledge.* Any person who—

with intent that any unmarried girl under the age of eighteen years should be unlawfully and carnally known by any man, whether such carnal knowledge is intended to be with any particular man, or generally—

takes or causes to be taken such girl out of the possession and against the will of her father or mother, or any other person having the lawful care or charge of her, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

Provided that it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge under this section if it shall be made to appear to the court or jury that the person so charged had reasonable cause to believe that the girl was of or above the age of eighteen years.

8. *Unlawful detention with intent to have carnal knowledge.* Any person who detains any woman or girl against her will—

1.) In or upon any premises with intent that she may be unlawfully and carnally known by any man, whether any particular man, or generally, or

(2.) In any brothel, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

Where a woman or girl is in or upon any premises for the purpose of having any unlawful carnal connexion, or is in any brothel, a person shall be deemed to detain such woman or girl in or upon such premises or in such brothel, if, with intent to compel or induce her to remain in or upon such premises or in such brothel, such person withholds from such woman or girl any wearing apparel or other property belonging to her, or where wearing apparel has been lent or otherwise supplied to such woman or girl by or by the direction of such person, such person threatens such woman or girl with legal proceedings if she takes away with her the wearing apparel so lent or supplied.

No legal proceedings, whether civil or criminal, shall be taken against any such woman or girl for taking away or being found in possession of any such wearing apparel as was necessary to enable her to leave such premises or brothel.

9. *Power, on indictment for rape, to convict of certain misdemeanors.* If upon the trial of any indictment for rape, or any offence made felony by section four of this Act, the jury shall be satisfied that the defendant is guilty of an offence under section three, four, or five of this Act, or of an indecent assault, but are not satisfied that the defendant is guilty of the felony charged in such indictment, or of an attempt to commit the same, then and in every such case the jury may acquit the defendant of such felony, and find him guilty of such offence as aforesaid, or of an indecent assault, and thereupon such defendant shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for such offence as aforesaid, or for the misdemeanor of indecent assault.

10. *Power of search.* If it appears to any justice of the peace, on information made before him on oath by any parent, relative, or guardian of any woman or girl, or any other person who, in the opinion of the justice, is bona fide acting in the interest of any woman or girl, that there is reasonable cause to suspect that such woman or girl is unlawfully detained for immoral purposes by any person in any place within the jurisdiction of such justice, such justice may issue a warrant authorising any person named therein to search for, and, when found, to take to and detain in a place of safety such woman or girl until she can be brought before a justice of the peace; and the justice of the peace before whom such woman or girl is brought may cause her to be delivered up to her parents or guardians, or otherwise dealt with as circumstances may permit and require.

The justice of the peace issuing such warrant may, by the same or any other warrant, cause any person accused of so unlawfully detaining such

woman or girl to be apprehended and brought before a justice, and proceedings to be taken for punishing such person according to law.

A woman or girl shall be deemed to be unlawfully detained for immoral purposes if she is so detained for the purpose of being unlawfully and carnally known by any man, whether any particular man or generally, and—

(a.) Either is under the age of sixteen years; or

(b.) If of or over the age of sixteen years, and under the age of eighteen years, is so detained against her will, or against the will of her father or mother or of any other person having the lawful care or charge of her; or

(c.) If of or above the age of eighteen years is so detained against her will.

Any person authorized by warrant under this section to search for any woman or girl so detained as aforesaid may enter (if need be by force) any house, building, or other place specified in such warrant, and may remove such woman or girl therefrom.

Provided always, that every warrant issued under this section shall be addressed to and executed by some superintendent, inspector, or other officer of police, who shall be accompanied by the parent, relative, or guardian or other person making the information, if such person so desire, unless the justice shall otherwise direct.

11. *Outrages on decency.* Any male person who, in public or private, commits, or is a party to the commission of, or procures or attempts to procure the commission by any male person of, any act of gross indecency with another male person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

12. *Custody of girls under sixteen.* Where on the trial of any offence under this Act it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that the seduction or prostitution of a girl under the age of sixteen has been caused, encouraged, or favoured by her father, mother, guardian, master, or mistress, it shall be in the power of the court to divest such father, mother, guardian, master, or mistress of all authority over her, and to appoint any person or persons willing to take charge of such girl to be her guardian until she has attained the age of twenty-one, or any age below this as the court may direct, and the High Court shall have the power from time to time to rescind or vary such order by the appointment of any other person or persons as such guardian, or in any other respect.

## PART II.

### Suppression of Brothels.

13. *Summary proceedings against brothel keeper, &c.* Any person who—

(1.) keeps or manages or acts or assists in the management of a brothel, or

(2.) being the tenant, lessee, or occupier of any premises, knowingly permits such premises or any part thereof to be used as a brothel or for the purposes of habitual prostitution, or

(3.) being the lessor or landlord of any premises, or the agent of such lessor or landlord, lets the same or any part thereof with the knowledge that such premises or some part thereof are or is to be used as a brothel, or is wilfully a party to the continued use of such premises or any part thereof as a brothel, shall on summary conviction in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts be liable—

(1.) to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or, in the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and

(2.) on a second or subsequent conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty pounds, or, in the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding four months, with or without hard labour;

and in case of a third or subsequent conviction such person may, in addition to such penalty or imprisonment as last aforesaid, be required by the court to enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, as to the court seems meet, to be of good behaviour for any period not exceeding twelve months, and in default of entering into such recognizance, with or without sureties (as the case may be), such person may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months, in

addition to any such term of imprisonment as aforesaid.

Any person on being summarily convicted in pursuance of this section may appeal to a court of general or quarter sessions against such conviction.

The enactments for encouraging prosecutions of disorderly houses contained in sections five, six, and seven of the Act passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King George the Second, chapter thirty-six, as amended by the enactment contained in section seven of the Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter seventy, shall, with the necessary modifications, be deemed to apply to prosecutions under this section, and the said enactments shall, for the purposes of this section, be construed as if the prosecution in such enactments mentioned included summary proceedings under this section as well as a prosecution on indictment.

## PART III.

### Definitions and Miscellaneous.

14. *Definitions.* In this Act—

The expression "The Summary Jurisdiction Acts"—

(a) as regards England means the Summary Jurisdiction (English) Acts within the meaning of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, and

(b) as regards Ireland means within the police district of Dublin metropolis the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace of such district, or of the police of such district, and elsewhere in Ireland the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and the Acts amending the same.

15. *Application of Act to Scotland.* In the application of this Act to Scotland—

The expression "misdemeanor" shall mean a crime and offence.

The expression "felony" shall mean a high crime and offence.

The expression "a justice of the peace," and the expression "two justices," shall include sheriff and sheriff substitute.

The expression "The Summary Jurisdiction Acts" shall mean the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, 1864 and 1881, and any Acts amending the same.

The expression "enter into a recognizance with or without sureties" shall mean "grant a bond of caution."

The expression "High Court or Court of General or Quarter Sessions" shall mean the High Court or a Circuit Court of Justiciary.

16. *Saving of liability to other criminal proceedings.* This Act shall not exempt any person from any proceeding for an offence which is punishable at common law, or under any Act of Parliament other than this Act, so that a person be not punished twice for the same offence.

17. *Procedure on indictments under Act.* Every misdemeanor under this Act shall, in England and Ireland, be deemed to be an offence within, and subject to, the provisions of the Act of the session of the twenty-second and twenty-third years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter seventeen, intitled "An Act to prevent vexatious indictments for certain misdemeanors," and any Act amending the same, and no indictment under the provisions of this Act shall in England be tried by any court of quarter sessions.

18. *Costs.* The court before which any misdemeanor indictable under this Act, or any case of indecent assault, shall be prosecuted or tried may allow the costs of the prosecution, in the same manner as in cases of felony, and may in like manner, on conviction, order payment of such costs by the person convicted; and every order for the allowance or payment of such costs shall be made out, and the sum of money mentioned therein paid and repaid upon the same terms and in the same manner in all respects as in cases of felony.

19. *Repeal of enactments in schedule.* The Acts mentioned in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said Schedule, except as to anything heretofore duly done thereunder, and except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of supporting and continuing any proceeding taken or of

prosecuting or punishing any person for any offence committed before the passing of this Act.

20. *Person charged and his wife to be competent witnesses.* Every person charged with an offence under this Act or under section forty-eight and sections fifty-two to fifty-five, both inclusive, of the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred, or any of such sections, and the husband or wife of the person so charged, shall be competent but not compellable witnesses on every hearing at every stage of such charge, except an inquiry before a grand jury.

SCHEDULE.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 100.	An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Offences against the Person.	Section forty-nine and section fifty-two the words "or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of any girl under twelve years of age."
38 & 39 Vict. c. 94.	The Offences against the Person Act, 1875.	The whole Act.

CAP. LXX.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Scottish Sea Fisheries and for other purposes relating thereto. [14th August 1885.]

CAP. LXXI.

An Act to amend the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877, in relation to the Pensions of Clerks of the Crown and Clerks of the Peace. [14th August 1885.]

CAP. LXXII.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Dwellings of the Working Classes. [14th August 1885.] Whereas it is expedient to amend the law with reference to the provision of suitable dwellings for the working classes:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

*Labouring Classes Lodging Houses.*

1. *Adoption of Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts.* (1.) The Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1867, may be adopted—

- for the city of London by the Commissioners of Sewers of the city of London;
- for the metropolis, exclusive of the city of London, by the Metropolitan Board of Works if one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State approves of such adoption;
- for any urban sanitary district, by the urban sanitary authority of such district in accordance with section ten of the Public Health Act, 1875; and
- for any rural sanitary district, by the sanitary authority of the district upon such certificate published by the Local Government Board, and after such delay as herein-after mentioned.

(2.) A rural sanitary authority in any district desiring to adopt the said Acts may apply to the Local Government Board for the certificate required for such adoption, and shall specify in such application the area in which they consider that accommodation is necessary for the housing of the labouring classes, and thereupon the Local Government Board shall direct a local inquiry to be held by one of their inspectors, and if after such local inquiry the inspector shall certify that accommodation is necessary in such area for the housing of the labouring classes, and that there is no probability that such accommodation will be provided without the execution of the said Acts, and that having regard to the liability which will

be incurred by the rates, it is under all the circumstances prudent for the said authority to undertake the provision of the said accommodation under the powers of the said Acts, the Local Government Board may if they think fit publish that certificate in the "London Gazette," and thereupon the sanitary authority may adopt the said Acts: Provided that—

- unless the Local Government Board state in publishing such certificate that, by reason of the date of the next ordinary election of members of such authority or otherwise, an emergency renders it necessary to adopt the Acts immediately, such adoption in pursuance of the certificate shall not take place before the ordinary election of members of such authority which is held next after the date of the local inquiry; and
  - after the end of twelve months from the date of the certificate the Acts shall not be adopted without a fresh certificate; and
  - no land shall be acquired, nor buildings erected under the said Acts outside of the area mentioned in the certificate, except after a fresh application, inquiry, and certificate.
- (3.) Where the rural sanitary authority think it just that the burden of the expenses of the execution of the said Acts should be borne by some contributory place or places only in their district, instead of by the whole of their district, the authority may in their application to the Local Government Board request permission to limit the burden of such expenses to such contributory place or places, and thereupon the justice of such limitation shall be inquired into at the local inquiry, and the Local Government Board, if satisfied after the local inquiry that the circumstances of the contributory place or places and of the rest of the district render such limitation just, may make an order to that effect, and thereupon the expenses of the execution of the said Acts in the area mentioned in the order shall be borne by the contributory place or places named in the order instead of by the whole district. The provisions of this enactment with respect to the burden of the expenses shall apply upon every application for a fresh certificate.

(4.) When the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1867, have been adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, or by any sanitary authority, or by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, then

- such board or authority or Commissioners shall have power to carry the said Acts into execution within the area for which they are adopted, subject in the case of a rural sanitary authority to the foregoing provisions with respect to rural sanitary authorities, and for that purpose may exercise the same powers whether of contract or otherwise as in the execution of their duties under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and the Acts amending the same, or under the Public Health Act, 1875, or under the Acts conferring powers on such Commissioners of Sewers respectively;
- all expenses incurred by such board or authority in the execution of the said Acts shall be defrayed—

- in the case of the Metropolitan Board of Works, out of the Dwelling House Improvement Fund under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875;
- in the case of an urban sanitary authority, as part of the general expenses of their execution of the Public Health Act, 1875; and
- in the case of a rural sanitary authority, as special expenses incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, and, save where the burden of such expenses is by order of the Local Government Board to be borne by one contributory place only, shall be deemed to be incurred for the common benefit of all the contributory places liable to bear such expenses: Provided that if on the application of the rural sanitary authority it is so declared at the time of the publication of the certificate by the Local Government Board, then the said expenses of the rural sanitary authority shall be defrayed as general expenses of the said authority in the

execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, and if such expenses are not to be borne by the whole of the district, shall be charged to the contributory places which are to bear the same as an addition to the general expenses otherwise chargeable thereto;

- in the case of the City of London, out of the Dwelling House Improvement Fund under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875;
- all receipts under the said Acts shall be paid to the fund out of which such expenses are payable, and the accounts of such receipts and expenses shall be audited in like manner and with the like incidents and consequences respectively as the accounts of the general or special expenses above mentioned; but separate accounts shall be kept of the receipts and expenditure for the purposes of the said Acts;
- such Board and Commissioners may borrow for the purpose of the execution of the said Acts in like manner and subject to the like conditions as they may borrow for the purposes of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, and every such authority may borrow for the purpose of the execution of the said Acts in like manner and subject to the like conditions as for the purpose of defraying the above-mentioned general or special expenses;
- in the application of the said Acts to the City of London, "district" shall mean the City of London, and "board" the Commissioners of Sewers of that city; and in the application of the said Acts to the metropolis, "district" shall mean the Metropolis exclusive of the City of London, and "Board" the Metropolitan Board of Works; and in the application of the said Acts to a rural sanitary district, "district" shall mean the said district, and "board" the rural sanitary authority. In any case where an urban sanitary authority does not levy a borough rate or any general district rate, but is empowered by a Local Act or Acts to borrow money and to levy a rate or rates throughout the whole of their district for purposes similar to those or to some of those for which a general district rate is leviable, it shall be lawful for such sanitary authority to defray the expenses incurred in the execution of the said Acts by means of money to be borrowed, and a rate or rates to be levied, under such Local Act or Acts.

2. *Definition of purposes of Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts.* (1.) The expression "lodging-houses for the labouring classes" when used in the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1867, shall be deemed to include separate houses or cottages for the labouring classes, whether containing one or several tenements, and the purposes of the said Act shall be deemed to include the provision of such houses and cottages.

(2.) Land for the purposes of the said Acts as amended by this Act may be acquired by the Metropolitan Board of Works, by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, and by any sanitary authority in like manner as if those purposes were purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, and sections one hundred and seventy-five to one hundred and seventy-eight, both inclusive, of that Act (relating to the purchase of land), shall apply accordingly, and shall for the purposes of this Act extend to the metropolis in like manner as if the Commissioners of Sewers and Metropolitan Board of Works respectively were a local authority in the said sections mentioned, and one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State were substituted for the Local Government Board.

3. *Provision respecting sites of certain metropolitan prisons.* In the event of the removal from their present sites of Millbank Penitentiary or Pentonville Penitentiary, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and subject to such conditions as they may think reasonable, and in the event of the removal from its present site of Coldbath Fields Prison, or House of Detention, Clerkenwell, it shall be lawful for the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex if the justices think fit so to do, to sell and convey



those respective sites or any part or parts thereof to the Metropolitan Board of Works, at a fair market price.

*Amendment of Artizans Dwellings Acts.*

4. *Amendment of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 130.* The owner of any premises who is required by an order of a local authority made under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act, 1868, to execute any works on or to demolish any premises, shall cease to have the power to require the local authority to purchase such premises.

*Amendment of Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts.*

5. *Amendment of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 36, s. 8, and schedule; 42 & 43 Vict. c. 63; 45 & 46 Vict. c. 54, schedule.* (1.) The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1882, shall extend to all urban sanitary districts.

(2.) In either of the following cases:

(a.) Where an officer of health has reported to any local authority in the metropolis, exclusive of the City of London, either in pursuance of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act, 1868, that any premises are in a condition or state dangerous to health, so as to be unfit for human habitation, or in pursuance of section eight of the Artizans Dwellings Act, 1882, that the pulling down of any obstructive buildings would be expedient, and such authority resolve that the case of such premises or buildings is of such general importance to the metropolis that it should be dealt with by a scheme under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1882; or

(b.) Where any such official representation as mentioned in section three of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, has been made to the Metropolitan Board of Works in relation to any houses, courts, or alleys within a certain area, and the Metropolitan Board of Works resolve that the case of such houses, courts, or alleys is not of general importance to the metropolis, and should be dealt with under the Artizans Dwellings Acts, 1868 to 1882:

such local authority or board may submit such resolution to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and thereupon the Secretary of State may appoint an arbitrator, and direct him to hold a local inquiry, and such arbitrator shall hold such inquiry, and report to the Secretary of State as to whether, having regard to the size of the area, to the number of houses to be dealt with, to the position, structure, and sanitary condition of such houses, and of the neighbourhood thereof, and to the provisions of section three of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, the case is either wholly or partially of any and what importance to the metropolis at large, with power to such arbitrator to report that in the event of the case being dealt with under the Artizans Dwellings Acts, 1868 to 1882, the Metropolitan Board of Works ought to make a contribution in respect of the expense of dealing with the case. The Secretary of State, after considering the report of the arbitrator, may, according as to him seems just, decide that the case shall be dealt with either under the Artizans Dwellings Acts, 1868 to 1882, or under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1882, and the officer of health or other proper officer shall forthwith make the report or official representation necessary for proceedings in accordance with such decision.

(3.) Where an arbitrator has under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1882, determined the amount of compensation, an appeal shall not lie to a jury from the decision of such arbitrator without leave of the High Court of Justice, but such court or any judge thereof at chambers may grant such leave upon application in a summary manner, and upon being satisfied that a failure of justice will take place if the leave is not granted.

*Amendment as to Interest on Public Works Loans.*

6. *Rate of loan by Public Works Loan Commissioners.* Any loan advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners in pursuance of the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1867, or of the Artizans Dwellings Acts, 1868 to 1882, or

of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1882, the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1875, and any Acts amending the same, or of any of such Acts, or for labourers dwellings in pursuance of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, shall bear such rate of interest, not less than three pounds two shillings and sixpence per cent., as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may from time to time authorize as being in their opinion sufficient to enable such loans to be made without loss to the Exchequer.

Provided that this section shall cease to be of effect after the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

*Amendment of General Sanitary Law, &c.*

7. *General duty of local authority to enforce the law.* It shall be the duty of every local authority entrusted with the execution of laws relating to public health and local government to put in force from time to time as occasion may arise, the powers with which they are invested, so as to secure the proper sanitary condition of all premises within the area under the control of such authority.

8. *Amendment of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 90.* Whereas under section ninety of the Public Health Act, 1875, the Local Government Board can declare that section to be in force within the district of a sanitary authority, and after the publication of notice of such declaration such authority is empowered to make byelaws with respect to lodging-houses, and it is expedient to authorize every such authority to make such byelaws without any declaration by the Local Government Board: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

Every sanitary authority shall have power to make byelaws for the matters specified in section ninety of the Public Health Act, 1875.

9. *Tents and vans used for human habitation.* (1.) A tent, van, shed, or similar structure used for human habitation, which is in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, or which is so overcrowded as to be injurious to the health of the inmates whether or not members of the same family, shall be deemed to be a nuisance within the meaning of section ninety-one of the Public Health Act, 1875; and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.

(2.) A sanitary authority may make byelaws for promoting cleanliness in, and the habitable condition of tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures used for human habitation, and for preventing the spread of infectious disease by the persons inhabiting the same, and generally for the prevention of nuisances in connection with the same.

(3.) Where any person duly authorized by a sanitary authority or by a justice of the peace has reasonable cause to suppose either that there is any contravention of the provisions of this Act or any byelaw made under this Act in any tent, van, shed, or similar structure used for human habitation, or that there is in any such tent, van, shed, or structure any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, he may, on producing (if demanded) either a copy of his authorization purporting to be certified by the clerk or a member of the sanitary authority or some other sufficient evidence of his being authorized as aforesaid, enter by day such tent, van, shed, or structure, and examine the same and every part thereof in order to ascertain whether in such tent, van, shed, or structure there is any contravention of any such byelaw or a person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder.

(4.) For the purposes of this section "day" means the period between six o'clock in the morning and the succeeding nine o'clock in the evening.

(5.) If such person is obstructed in the performance of his duty under this section, the person so obstructing shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

(6.) This section shall apply to the metropolis, with the substitution of section nineteen of the Sanitary Act, 1866, for section ninety-one of the Public Health Act, 1875, and of nuisance authority, under the Nuisance Removal Acts, for sanitary authority.

(7.) Nothing in this section shall apply to any tent, van, shed, or structure erected or used by any portion of Her Majesty's military or naval forces.

10. *Application of certain provisions as to byelaws and local inquiries.* (1.) With respect to byelaws authorized by this Act or by the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act, 1851, to be made—

(a) sections two hundred and two and two hundred and three of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, where such bye-laws are made by the Metropolitan Board of Works, or any nuisance authority in the metropolis; and

(b) the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to bye-laws, where such bye-laws are made by a sanitary authority, shall apply to such byelaws, and a fine or penalty under such byelaw may be recovered on summary conviction.

(2.) For the purposes of the execution of their duties under this Act the Local Government Board may hold such local inquiries as the Board see fit, and sections two hundred and ninety-three to two hundred and ninety-six, both inclusive, of the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to inquiries by such Board shall apply.

11. *Amendment of 45 & 46 Vict. c. 38, as regards erection of buildings for working classes.* (1.) The Settled Land Act, 1882, shall be amended as follows:—

(a.) Any sale, exchange, or lease of land in pursuance of the said Act, when made for the purpose of the erection on such land of dwellings for the working classes, may be made at such price, or for such consideration, or for such rent, as having regard to the said purpose, and to all the circumstances of the case, is the best that can be reasonably obtained, notwithstanding that a higher price, consideration, or rent might have been obtained if the land were sold, exchanged, or leased for another purpose.

(b.) The improvements on which capital money may be expended, enumerated in section twenty-five of the said Act, and referred to in section thirty of the said Act, shall, in addition to cottages for labourers, farm servants, and artizans whether employed on the settled land or not, include any dwellings available for the working classes, the building of which in the opinion of the Court is not injurious to the estate.

(2.) Any body corporate holding land may sell, exchange, or lease such land for the purpose of the erection of dwellings for the working classes at such price, or for such consideration, or for such rent as having regard to the said purpose and to all the circumstances of the case is the best that can reasonably be obtained, notwithstanding that a higher price, consideration, or rent might have been obtained if the land were sold, exchanged, or leased for another purpose.

12. *Condition to be implied on letting houses for the working classes.* In any contract made after the passing of this Act for letting for habitation by persons of the working classes a house or part of a house, there shall be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of the holding in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. In this section the expression "letting for habitation by persons of the working classes" means the letting for habitation of a house or part of a house at a rent not exceeding in England the sum named as the limit for the composition of rates by section three of the Poor Rate Assessment or Collection Act, 1869, and in Scotland or Ireland four pounds.

*Supplemental.*

13. *Definitions.* In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "sanitary district" means the district of a sanitary authority:  
The expression "sanitary authority" means an urban sanitary authority or a rural sanitary authority:

The expressions "urban sanitary authority" and "rural sanitary authority" and "contributory place" have respectively the same meanings as in the Public Health Act, 1875:

The expression "metropolis" means the parishes and places within which the Metropolitan Board of Works have for the time being power to levy the consolidated rate:

The expression "cottage" may include a garden of not more than half an acre; provided that



the estimated annual value of such garden shall not exceed three pounds.

14. *Construction of Act.* This Act, so far as it amends the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act, 1851, the Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses Act, 1866, and the Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses Act, 1867, (which Acts are in this Act referred to as the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1867,) shall be construed as one with those Acts, and together with those Acts may be cited as the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1885.

This Act, so far as it amends the Artizans Dwellings Acts, 1868 to 1882, shall be construed as one with those Acts, and together with those Acts may be cited as the Artizans Dwellings Acts, 1868 to 1885.

This Act, so far as it amends the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1882, shall be construed as one with those Acts, and together with those Acts may be cited as the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 to 1885.

15. *Application of Act to Ireland.* In the application of this Act to Ireland, the following provisions shall take effect:—

- (1.) The Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, shall be substituted for the Public Health Act, 1875, and in particular the references in this Act to sections ten, ninety, ninety-one, and one hundred and seventy-five to one hundred and seventy-eight, both inclusive, of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be respectively taken to be references to sections eight, one hundred, one hundred and seven, and two hundred and two to two hundred and four, both inclusive, of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and the reference to sections two hundred and ninety-three to two hundred and ninety-six, both inclusive, of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be

taken to be a reference to sections two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and twelve, and two hundred and thirteen of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878;

- (2.) The provisions of this Act which relate exclusively to the adoption by rural sanitary authorities of the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1867, shall not apply to Ireland;
- (3.) The Local Government Board for Ireland shall be substituted for the Local Government Board;
- (4.) The Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland shall be substituted for the Public Works Loan Commissioners;
- (5.) This Act, so far as it amends the Labouring Classes Lodgings and Dwellings (Ireland) Act, 1866, shall be construed with that Act, and that Act shall be included amongst the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1867, as they are referred to under that description in this Act. So much of subsection four of section twenty-one of the said Act of 1866 as provides that no byelaws made under that Act shall be of any legal force until the same shall have received the approval of the Chief Secretary or Under Secretary for Ireland shall be amended by substituting therein the Local Government Board for Ireland in lieu of the Chief or Under Secretary;
- (6.) Nothing contained in this Act shall prevent the adoption by any town commissioners, not being an urban sanitary authority, or by any such company, society, association, or private persons as are therein referred to, of the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses and Dwellings (Ireland) Act, 1866, by whom that Act might have been adopted if this Act had not been passed.

16. *Application of Act to Scotland.* In the application of this Act to Scotland the following provisions shall have effect:

- (1.) The Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1867, may be adopted by any local authority under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, and the Acts amending the same, and the expenses shall be paid and money borrowed as under the last-mentioned Acts;
- (2.) The provisions of this Act with respect to the adoption of the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 to 1867, by a rural sanitary authority shall apply to the adoption thereof by a local authority, being a parochial board, as if the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland were substituted in the said provisions for the Local Government Board;
- (3.) In the provisions of this Act with respect to the purchase of land, section ninety of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, and the enactments amending that section, shall be substituted for sections one hundred and seventy-five to one hundred and seventy-eight of the Public Health Act, 1875;
- (4.) The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1875, and the Acts amending the same shall apply to the whole of Scotland, and the local authority under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, and the Acts amending the same shall be the local authority under the Act so applied.
17. *Short title.* This Act may be cited as the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885.
18. *Repeal.* The Acts mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of that schedule specified, without prejudice to anything done or suffered thereunder, or to any proceeding pending at the date of the passing of this Act.

## SCHEDULE.

## ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act in this Schedule is inclusive of the word, section, or other part first and last mentioned or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning or as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

Session and Chapter.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
<i>Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts.</i>		
14 & 15 Vict. c. 34 [1851].	The Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act, 1851.	Section two. Section three, except from "words importing the masculine" to the end of the section. Sections five to thirty-four. So much of sections thirty-five to forty-three as relates to parishes or to the Commissioners for a parish, or to the vestry, guardians, churchwardens, or overseers of a parish. Section thirty-seven. Section forty. Section forty-one. Section forty-three from "and the surplus" to end of section. Section forty-four. In section forty-five from "and as to any parish" to the end of the section. In section forty-six the words "and Commissioners" wherever they occur, and from "provided always" to the end of the section. So much of sections forty-eight, fifty-one, and fifty-two, and of the schedule, as relates to parishes or to the Commissioners for a parish. So much of sections four, six, and seven, as authorizes any council, board, or other sanitary authority to borrow, or as relates to Commissioners authorized to carry into execution the Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act, 1851. So much of sections three to seven, of sections eleven to thirteen, and of section twenty-three, as relates to urban sanitary authorities and urban sanitary districts. Section twenty-five. Section twenty.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 28 [1866].	The Labouring Classes Dwelling Houses Act, 1866.	
29 & 30 Vict. c. 44.	The Labouring Classes Lodging Houses and Dwellings Act (Ireland), 1866.	
46 & 47 Vict. c. 60.	The Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883.	
<i>Artizans Dwellings Acts.</i>		
42 & 43 Vict. c. 64 [1879].	The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act (1868) Amendment Act, 1879.	Sections five and six.
<i>Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Acts.</i>		
38 & 39 Vict. c. 36 [1875].	The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.	So much of section two as relates to the population of urban sanitary districts.
39 & 39 Vict. c. 49 [1875].	The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement (Scotland) Act.	Section two.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 54 [1882].	The Artizans Dwellings Act, 1882.	Section eleven.

**CAP. LXXIII.**

An Act to provide greater facilities for the Sale of Land to occupying Tenants in Ireland. [14th August 1885.]

**CAP. LXXIV.**

An Act to amend the Law relating to taking Evidence by Commission in India and the Colonies, and elsewhere in Her Majesty's Dominions. [14th August 1885.]

Be it enacted, &c.:

1. *Short title.*] This Act may be cited as the Evidence by Commission Act, 1885.

2. *Power to courts to nominate examiner in civil proceedings.*] Where in any civil proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction an order for the examination of any witness or person has been made, and a commission, mandamus, order, or request for the examination of such witness or person is addressed to any court, or to any judge of a court, in India or the Colonies, or elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, beyond the jurisdiction of the court ordering the examination, it shall be lawful for such court, or the chief judge thereof, or such judge, to nominate some fit person to take such examination, and any deposition or examination taken before an examiner so nominated shall be admissible in evidence to the same extent as if it had been taken by or before such court or judge.

3. *Power in criminal proceedings to nominate judge or magistrate to take depositions.*] Where in any criminal proceeding a mandamus or order for the examination of any witness or person is addressed to any court, or to any judge of a court, in India or the Colonies, or elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, beyond the jurisdiction of the court ordering the examination, it shall be lawful for such court, or the chief judge thereof, or such judge, to nominate any judge of such court, or any judge of an inferior court, or magistrate within the jurisdiction of such first-mentioned court, to take the examination of such witness or person, and any deposition or examination so taken shall be admissible in evidence to the same

extent as if it had been taken by or before the court or judge to whom the mandamus or order was addressed.

4. *Application of 22 Vict. c. 20 as to conduct money, &c., to proceedings under this Act.*] The provisions of the Act passed in the twenty-second year of Her Majesty, chapter twenty, intituled "An Act to provide for taking evidence in suits and proceedings pending before tribunals in Her Majesty's dominions in places out of the jurisdiction of such tribunals" (which may be cited as the Evidence by Commission Act, 1859), as amended by this Act, shall apply to proceedings under this Act.

5. *Amendment of 22 Vict. c. 20 as to costs.*] The power to make rules conferred by section six of the Evidence by Commission Act, 1859, shall be deemed to include a power to make rules with regard to all costs of or incidental to the examination of any witness or person, including the remuneration of the examiner, if any, whether the examination be ordered pursuant to that Act or under this or any other Act for the time being in force relating to the examination of witnesses beyond the jurisdiction of the court ordering the examination.

6. *Oath or affirmation of witness.*] When pursuant to any such commission, mandamus, order, or request as in this Act referred to any witness or person is to be examined in any place beyond the jurisdiction of the court ordering the examination, such witness or person may be examined on oath, affirmation, or otherwise, according to the law in force in the place where the examination is taken, and any deposition or examination so taken shall be as effectual for all purposes as if the witness or person had been examined on oath before a person duly authorized to administer an oath in the court ordering the examination.

**CAP. LXXV.**

An Act to amend the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871. [14th August 1885.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

1. *Construction and short title.*] This Act shall be construed as one with the Act of the session of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and twelve, and may be cited for all purposes as the Prevention of Crimes Amendment Act, 1885.

2. *Extension of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 112, s. 12.*] The provisions of the twelfth section of the said recited Act shall apply to all cases of resisting or wilfully obstructing any constable or peace officer when in the execution of his duty.

Provided, that in cases to which the said recited Act is extended by this Act the person convicted shall not be liable to a greater penalty than five pounds, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a longer term than two months.

3. *Extent of Act.*] This Act shall not apply to Ireland.

**CAP. LXXVI.**

An Act for the preservation of the River Thames above Teddington Lock for purposes of public recreation, and for regulating the pleasure traffic thereon. [14th August 1885.]

**CAP. LXXVII.**

An Act to amend the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1883, and for other purposes connected with Labourers Dwellings in Ireland. [14th August 1885.]

**CAP. LXXVIII.**

An Act to re-organize the Educational Endowments of Ireland. [14th August 1885.]

**CAP. LXXIX.**

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